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## JAPAN DECLINES ALLIES' REQUEST TO ACT IN SIBERIA

Unofficial Announcement Made In Washington Intervention Is Overruled

### BEST FOR RUSSIA

Belief Expressed In U. S. Decision Will Strengthen Entente Influence

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, June 27.—It is unofficially announced that the Japanese Government has decided to decline the request of the Entente Powers to intervene in Siberia. This is not regarded by officials of the Entente as meaning the abandonment of the purpose of the Entente of the United States to assist in the rehabilitation of Russia and to banish German influence. Japan's refusal of a military expedition is regarded as really strengthening "Russia's friends" in their designs to support the elements and striving to reestablish law and order in Russia.

London, June 27.—In the House of Commons today, in reply to Mr. W. A. Chapple, Lord Robert Cecil said that the Allied Governments were constantly discussing the measures with a view to saving Russia from German invasion, domination and exploitation, but he was unable to make a definite statement at present on the question of intervention.

Tokyo, June 28, (delayed).—The Kishida Agency learns from a reliable source that the Japanese Government is still undecided as to whether it will support the intervention of the Entente in Siberia. The people there are ready to make friends or whoever is sufficiently powerful to maintain good order. They are united in feeling that such power cannot be expected from their own people and it is necessary to depend on an outside source and Japan is thought to be the best and most able. It is true that a feeling against Japan exists but once the good effect of Japanese intervention is manifested, this opposition will cease.

There is reason to believe that the question of armed intervention has been seriously considered by the Government but there is a sad want of public support, which is hesitating however.

### French Envoy Urges Intervention

The new French Ambassador, when on his way to Tokyo, was received by President Wilson and he is known to have strongly advocated the advisability of Japan's speedy armed intervention in Siberia. Those closely in touch with official circles are inclined to believe the view of French and British opinion that Japan is now in a position where she can no longer withhold the despatch of troops to save Siberia from further disaster, and it is thought impossible to defer the final decision in this matter to later than August.

Paris, June 27.—The Chinese General Hanlin Ne Huen, who is on a visit to study armaments, interviewed by a representative of L'Excelsior, said that there is a complete understanding between China and Japan with regard to Siberia and China is concentrating in Manchuria an army ten times stronger than the Bolsheviks.

## Vaterland Lands 12,000 To Fight For America

Pride Of Germany's Mercantile Fleet Helping To Bring It Defeat

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 27.—On her last voyage the Vaterland (14,232 tons, Hamburg America Line), the largest German steamship, which was seized by the United States Government, carried 12,000 men to France. The speed with which the troops and material were landed from this giant and with which coal was performed was such that in four days all the work was accomplished.

## Thornton Now Heads Railways In France



H.W. THORNTON.

H. W. Thornton has been appointed British Brigadier-General of Railways and Movements in France. General Thornton, formerly was superintendent of the Long Island Railroad, of New York, and later was general manager of the Great Eastern Railway, of England.

## TWO AIR RAIDS ON PARIS KILL 11 AND WOUND 14

German Planes Come In Relays On Successive Nights And Drop Many Bombs

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 27.—Official. Several groups of enemy aeroplanes attacked Paris at 11 o'clock yesterday evening. They were met with a very furious fire and a number of bombs were dropped. "All clear" was sounded at 12 o'clock.

Paris, June 28.—Official.—Groups of enemy aeroplanes attacked Paris at 10.45 yesterday evening and dropped bombs. "All clear" was sounded at midnight.

There were many casualties during the raid due to the large number of persons who remained in the streets, thus becoming victims of bombs and shrapnel. The material damage was fairly considerable. The enemy machine guns were in relays over different directions.

The casualties in the air raid yesterday evening totalled eleven persons killed and fourteen injured.

## GEN. PERSHING SENDING REGIMENT TO ITALY

America To Take Even Greater Part In Operations Against Austria

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, June 28.—General Pershing is sending a regiment of American Infantry to Italy immediately, the purpose being the moral effect against Austria.

Secretary of War Baker announced that the regiment selected is at present in France, and that the participation of America in the operations in Italy will be much greater later.

## THE DAILY PLUNDER RECORD

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, June 27.—It will be remembered that after the fall of Kichow the Japanese claimed as their inheritance all the German enterprises connected with the port, including the scheme for connecting the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Hankow Railways for which Herr Von Hanneke secured the preference. Four weeks ago the Japanese concluded negotiations for the construction of a railway from Taino to Shuntetu. It is understood that a substantial advance has been made, but the terms have not been transpired.

Prior to the war, the Japanese had invested \$45,000,000 in China. Since the war they have swelled to \$225,000,000, which is secured by the country's assets, while private enterprise is absorbing Provincial resources.

## Czecho-Slovaks Capture Vladivostok With Help Of British And Japanese

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Vladivostok, July 1.—On the morning of the 28th the Czech-Slovaks, assisted by British and Japanese sailors, took possession of the town after overthrowing the present Bolshevik administration without apparent disturbance.

The details regarding the coup on the 28th are as follows:

At 10 o'clock on Saturday morning the Czech-Slovaks issued an ultimatum to the local Soviet stating that as the Bolsheviks, assisted by armed German and Austrian prisoners of war, were opposing the passage of the Czech-Slovaks to Vladivostok from Western Siberia and the local Bolsheviks are showing signs of acting in an antagonistic manner towards the Czechs, he considered it his duty to take such steps as lay in his power to assist his fellow-countrymen and, as a preliminary measure, had decided to disarm the local Bolsheviks.

He gave half-an-hour for a reply and no reply being received, the disarmament was forthwith proceeded and carried out practically without any resistance. Six hundred sailors laid down their arms and the other Bolshevik elements were dispersed or surrendered. The only fighting which took place was in a building near the railway station, which the Czechs captured in the evening with very slight casualties although a considerable number of the Bolsheviks were killed or wounded, including several Germans and Hungarians.

Landing parties from the British and Japanese warships patrolled and enforced neutrality in the area where the Consulates are situated. The American and Chinese warships also landed parties later to assist this measure.

The duly elected members of the old local administration who were ejected from office by the Bolsheviks have resumed control. The question of the future government has not been decided. Order now prevails and general relief and satisfaction is manifest at the overthrow of the Bolshevik regime. The telegraph-office was closed on Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

## Sensational Rumors Heard Of Great Events In Russia; Tsar Killed, New Emperor?

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 28, 6.15 a.m.—A succession of sensational rumors and contradictions is being circulated with regard to affairs in Russia, but at present it is impossible to state how far these reports are true.

Thus the story of the assassination of the ex-Tsar between Ekaterinburg and Perm, which has been current for some days, is now said to have been confirmed by an alleged telegram from Tschichov, the Russian Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, to the Court at Darmstadt, to which the ex-Tsarling belonged.

Equally startling is the report in a Petrograd paper to the effect that General Korniloff and General Kaledin, with German troops, have occupied Moscow, overthrown the Bolsheviks and proclaimed the Grand Duke Nicholas Emperor, while Lenin and Trotsky have fled for the Murman coast.

Whatever the real position, it seems that the Bolshevik authority throughout Russia is daily growing weaker. A telegram from Copenhagen says that the latest news from Russia received from Helsinki describes the situation as desperate. It is generally expected that the Bolsheviks will soon be overthrown. The greatest nervousness prevails in Petrograd, where the Red Guards are daily and nightly patrolling the streets and firing on the population.

## Plan For Federation For United Kingdom Put Before Premier

Too Grave A Problem To Settle During War, Lloyd George Answers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 27.—A delegation of members of parliament waited on the Prime Minister today on the subject of a scheme for the federation of the United Kingdom. It is understood that Mr. Lloyd George was friendly and sympathetic but could not encourage the idea that the Government would tackle so grave a problem during the war without solid evidence that it was demanded by public opinion.

## The Weather

Fine and hot. The maximum temperature yesterday was 92° and the minimum 76.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 79 and 77.2.

## Hand Grenade Used By Americans In France



AMERICAN HAND GRENADE. Courtesy of Paris International Committee.

This innocent-looking ball is one of the newly-constructed hand grenades now used by our boys on the western front to "buckle" the Hun.

## BUDAPEST FACTORIES HAVE STOPPED WORK

Papers Have Suspended Publication And Wild Rumors Circulate, Says Hungarian Premier

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, June 27.—The Hungarian Premier, Dr. Wekerle, speaking in the Hungarian Chamber, disclosed the serious situation existing in Budapest. He admitted that most of the factories had ceased working and that the newspapers are not publishing, with the result that panic was widespread while rumors are being issued daily urging that the days of the Government are numbered. He urged the necessity for a severe military supervision in the factories.

Paris, June 27.—A telegram from Bern says the Chemnitz newspaper Volksstimme exposes the complete disillusion of the people of the northern region of the Bohemian plateau, where exasperation has reached its limits. A force of workmen was obliged to live on 125 grammes of barley, 250 grammes of beans and 1 1/2 kilos of potatoes a week.

The advice of the Vienna socialist newspaper, Arbeiter Zeitung, to the working classes in Austria to avoid strikes spreading has been unfavorably received in many establishments where the workers maintain that their wages should be increased and have come to the conclusion that the war, the cause of all their miseries, must end.

## German Livestock Fast Being Killed Off

Horses Starving To Death And Pig Breeding Threatened With Ruin

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, June 28.—The Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant states that a very large part of Germany's cats and three-fourths of her dogs have been killed owing to the scarcity of food, while the majority of the poultry have been slaughtered, the cows are insufficiently fed and, if they do not yield a prescribed quantity of milk they are slaughtered, while a worse fate has befallen the horses, great numbers of which are starving. Pig breeding is threatened with utter ruin and only sheep-farming is in a favorable condition.

## ADVERTISING CLUB TO MEET

Mr. A. H. Hager, manager of the local offices of the International Correspondence Schools, and Mr. Wu Chai-hung, of the Ministry of Education at Peking, will deliver addresses at the meeting of the Advertising Club tonight at the Y.M.C.A. The meeting will start at eight o'clock.

## FRENCH PIERCE GERMANS' LINES SOUTH OF AISNE

Attack On Ten-Mile Front And Penetrate Over Mile In Depth

### 1,000 PRISONERS

Enemy Preparations Completed For Great Offensive Against The British

### DUE IN FLANDERS

Desperate Effort To Take Hills Beyond Kemmel Is Looked For

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 28.—The official communiqué issued this evening reports: South of the Aisne we attacked this morning from south of Ambigny to east of Montgobert with the object of driving the enemy from his fortified positions. We penetrated the enemy organizations on a front of seven kilometers, carried the trenches above Laveraine and the heights northwest of Cutry, carrying our line to the western outskirts of St. Pierre Aigle and to the crest south of that village. Our advance attained a maximum depth of two kilometers. Up to the present 1,000 prisoners have been counted. During the 26th and 27th twenty German aeroplanes and four balloons were brought down and fifty-eight tons of bombs dropped on the aerodromes in the regions of the Somme and Aisne, the cantonments and bivouacs at Roziere-en-Santerre, Flines and Caignicourt and the railway stations at Soissons and Frenoy-Tardenois. Two ammunition dumps were blown up and several fires observed.

### Germans Ready For Great Blow

London, June 28.—A telegram from Rotterdam states that the German preparations for a new blow on the Western front are completed. Every available man has left the German barracks and camps for the front. The indications are that the main attack will be in Flanders, with simultaneous attacks at other points on the British front. It is believed that General von Ludendorff intends to make a desperate effort to capture the range of hills westward of Kemmel and the recent reinforcements in this sector include units specially trained in hill fighting.

### British Make Attack

London, June 27.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning: A successful minor operation last night gave us possession of an important strong point westward of Messines. We captured a number of prisoners and some machine-guns.

### Austrian Peace Move

FAILS TO GET RESPONSE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 28.—The Zurich correspondent of the Daily News says that Austria-Hungary, through an unofficial representative in Switzerland, has attempted, during the last few days to discover the Allied point of view upon important questions. This emissary represented himself as being of the Emperor's inner circle. He failed to establish contact and returned to Vienna.

### Supposed Emissary Of Emperor Goes Home After Futile Trip

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

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### CONGRESS HAS BILL FOR NATIONAL PROHIBITION

Measure Would End Manufacture Of Whiskey And Wine Next June

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, June 27.—The Agricultural Committee of the Senate has agreed to an amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation Bill providing for national prohibition. According to the amendment, the manufacture and sale of whiskey and wine is prohibited after June 30, 1919, and after three months after the President shall approve the bill.



position southward of Torcy. We advanced our lines. We took 240 prisoners and nineteen machine-guns. Successive counter-attacks made by the enemy broke down with losses.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

An attempt to raid a British post in the neighborhood of Moyenville, southward of Arras, was repulsed with loss. We took a few prisoners in a successful daylight raid near Mericourt without suffering any casualties.

Active artillery occurred in the neighborhood of Rosignol Wood, southeastward of Gommecourt, where our patrols inflicted casualties.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

English troops carried out a successful minor operation on a front of three and a half miles eastward of the Forest of Nieppe. They advanced an average depth of nearly a mile, taking over three hundred prisoners and capturing twenty-two machine-guns. All our objectives were gained, including the hamlets of Le Pinette, Verte-Rue and Labèque. We took the enemy by surprise and our casualties were light.

The Australians attacked and captured some posts westward of Merrie, taking forty-three prisoners and six machine-guns.

Aviation.—A full day's work was carried out yesterday. There was some increase of hostile activity and more fighting in the air. We destroyed twenty aeroplanes and drove down nine out of control, while fourteen British machines are missing. We bombed behind the enemy lines, dropping twenty-one tons of bombs on railway junctions and other targets.

A German official communique reports:

There has been lively British and French activity on both sides of the Somme and great intensity of enemy fire on both sides of the Lys between Bailleul and Bethune and southward of the Aisne. We shot down thirty aeroplanes.

French Official Reports

Paris, June 27.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

There has been fairly lively artillery south of the Aisne and in the region of Coevures.

We carried out three raids in the Vosges in which we took some prisoners.

The official communique issued this evening reports:

Northwest of Montdidier we carried out a raid to the north of Grivesnes Park, inflicting losses on the enemy and capturing some prisoners.

In an operation yesterday evening in the region of Belleau Wood the Americans took 264 prisoners including five officers.

Yesterday twenty-two enemy aeroplanes were brought down and over seventeen tons of bombs dropped on aerodromes, ammunition dumps and cantonments in the battle zone. Explosions and fires were observed.

Paris, June 28.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

Northwest of Montdidier we slightly advanced in Senecourt Wood, taking thirty prisoners.

Between the Marne and the Ourcq a local operation south of Dammar enabled us to take twenty-two prisoners.

## Bulgaria Demands Its Allies Declare War Against Greece

Anniversary Of Greeks Joining Entente Is Celebrated In London

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, June 27.—The Kreuz Zeitung states that Bulgaria is demanding that Austria and Germany shall declare war against Greece. The newspaper comments that it is a question of expediency.

London, June 28.—The anniversary of the entry of Greece into the war was celebrated yesterday by a banquet at the Mansion House.

Mr. Winston Churchill said that the fact that the armies of Greece were twice offered to the Allies, namely at the beginning of the war and when the British fleet destroyed the outer ports of the Dardanelles, must be remembered when the democracies of the world assembled round the conference table.

The German-hearted King Constantine was the greatest obstacle to the concerted plan between Greece and Great Britain, thus depriving the Greek people of the greatest chance of serving the world since the battle of Marathon.

Mr. Churchill contrasted in optimistic terms the position today with that of a year ago. He said that despite all their victories the Germans were downcast while, despite our disappointments, our hearts were as stout as ever, and when the day of victory and reckoning came Greece would share the glory.

## WATER CONSUMERS URGE TO PREVENT SHORTAGE

Must Conserve Supply Although No Immediate Danger Exists, Says Company

Although there is no immediate cause for fearing a shortage in the water supply, according to Mr. F. B. Pitcairn, engineer in chief of the Shanghai Water Works Company, consumers are urged to prevent waste and misuse of the water supply in order that no danger of shortage might arise.

The delay in shipping the auxiliary pumping from England and the enormous increase in consumption of water is the cause of asking the co-operation of consumers, according to Mr. Pitcairn.

## NEARLY \$90,000 NOW IN TOWARD Y.M.C.A. ANNEX

Workers Turn In \$3,058 Yesterday; Mr. Cobbs Reports \$1,000

Three thousand and fifty-eight dollars in cash and pledges was reported by the different teams of the Y.M.C.A. Annex campaign yesterday when the workers gathered to tiffin at the Tsung Sung Liu Restaurant. This moves the clock at the corner of Messers. Hall and Holtz along to the \$88,550 division.

Besides the contributions announced by the Chinese committee, Mr. T. E. Cobbs, manager of the R. A. T., who is assisting on the foreign business men's committee, reported his having secured \$1,000 from two of his Chinese friends. Mr. C. P. Yin, managing director of the S. N. R. and the S. H. N. R. secured also \$1,000 voluntarily from the two railway administrations.

Included in yesterday's contributions are one gift from the executive committee of the Association for \$1,000 and another from the Y. M. C. A. High School for \$900.

An unlooked for feature of the campaign has been the part taken by woman workers. Mrs. H. C. Mei and her sister, Mrs. Chen, have been securing contributions decidedly worth while. Dr. Mary Chang has several times reported subscriptions and promises to turn in a substantial gift today.

## LABOR PARTY VOTES TO DISSOLVE TRUCE

British Political Peace Is Broken But Ministers Will Not Resign

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 26.—The Labor Conference has resolved, by 170,400 votes to 951,000, to dissolve the political truce.

London, June 27.—The Labor Members of the Government met today to consider their position in view of the resolution passed by the Labor Conference yesterday terminating the truce between the political parties. In view of the emphatic declaration made by Mr. Arthur Henderson that the Executive of the Labor Party does not desire the Labor members to leave the Government, it is understood that the Labor Ministers decided not to resign from the Government at any rate for the present.

It is believed at Westminster that the decision of the Labor Conference indicates freedom of action in constituencies rather than a new development in the House of Commons and it is not likely that the Labor Minister will resign from the Government.

London, June 28.—The British Workers' League has issued a manifesto referring to the Labor Conference's breach of the political truce and calling on the Labor Ministers to resign and to appeal to their electorate.

## HINDENBURG HAS PLAN FOR ALSACE-LORRAINE

Would Unite Disputed Provinces To Prussia As A Peace Measure

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, June 27.—In the Reichstag the Alsation Deputy, Herr Hauss, strongly complained of the treatment of the Alsace-Lorraine Diet. He read a letter from General von Ludendorff in which the latter stated that Marshal von Hindenburg advocates the union of Alsace-Lorraine with Prussia as the best solution.

## Today's Band Programs

Performances by the Public Band will be given today, weather permitting, programs as follows:

- (a) In the Public Garden at 5.30 p.m.
  1. March—The Kentucky Patrol... Kapa.
  2. Overture—La Dame Blanche... Boieldieu.
  3. Waltz—Ideal Espanol... Balart.
  4. Selection—Pick of the Basket... Williams.
  5. (a) Song—Sleep and Forget... White.
  - (b) Polka—Grandmamma... Monckton.
6. Selection from the Ballet Coppelia... Delibes.
  - (a) March of the Bell
  - (b) Waltz of the Hours
  - (c) Waltz of the Doll
  - (d) Czarada.
- (b) In the Hongkew Recreation Ground at 9 p.m.
  1. March—Folie Bergere... Fletcher.
  2. Overture—Juanita... Williams.
  3. Waltz—Serenade d'Amour... Lucas.
  4. Selection—Traviata... Verdi.
  5. (a) Song—The Maid of Malabar Adama.
  - (b) Two Step—Julie... Joyce.
  6. Two Irish Dances... Ansell.
7. Sketch—Way Down in Tennessee... Knowles.
8. Selection—All the Girls... Caryl. A. de Kryger, Conductor-in-Charge.

## Veteran Russian Aviators Join Allied Air Forces



ABOVE: COLONEL DUKLAY AND LIEUTENANT ROTLAREFSKY  
BELOW: CAPTAIN ASTAHOFF

Three veteran aviators of Russia, the Cross of St. George, the Russian "Croix de Guerre." They are Captain Constantin Astahoff, Colonel Alexander Duklay, and Lieutenant Nathaniel Rotlarefsky.

## DR. BRANTING FAVORS SOCIALIST CONFERENCE

Swedish Leader Wants Allied Members Of Party To Meet Enemy Representatives

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 27.—At the meeting of the Labor Conference today Dr. Branting, the Swedish Socialist leader, advocated an International Socialist Conference. He said he believed it was still possible to find Austrian and German Socialists who are prepared to repudiate the system of domination for which Prussianism is fighting.

## Traffic To Resume On Tientsin-Pukow

Trains Start Today; Washout At Yenchowfu Supposed Due To Rains

Traffic on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, which has been interrupted the past few days on account of a washout, will be resumed today, railway officials announce.

The break in the line was at Yenchowfu, Shantung, which is a short distance north of Tientsin. It was due, supposedly, to the recent heavy rains and, though complete details had not been received up to last night, further trouble is anticipated. No mails were received over the Tientsin-Pukow line Sunday night or yesterday.

## DURAZZO IS BOMBED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, June 28.—An official communique reports: Our seaplanes bombed the quays and hangars at Durazzo with good results on the 26th and 27th. All the machines returned undamaged. They drove down an enemy aeroplane which was returning after attacking our torpedo-boats.

## NEW CUSTOMS BUILDING TO RELIEVE CONGESTION

Examination Shed Will Facilitate Work Of Inspectors To Prevent Smuggling

The Chinese Maritime Customs inspection building, connected by bridge to the Customs jetty, will be open in a few weeks and the present congestion at the Municipal Jetty will be materially relieved. All passengers from incoming liners will pass through the Customs inspection shed and all examination of baggage will be made in the new building.

Rooms for the searching of males and females suspected of smuggling and accommodations for the examination of baggage and cargo are features of the new building. Offices are available for inspectors and other customs officers.

The building has been under construction since last fall and will fill a long felt want. The Municipal Jetty, which answers to all demands except the examination of cargo, lacks the accommodations for landing of passengers and thorough examination of baggage is impossible. Many pieces of baggage cannot be seen because of the crowds on the jetty.

All cargo is at present examined in the Customs shed which is totally inadequate for the import business of Shanghai.

Big shipments to this port necessitate the piling of goods on the sidewalk in front of the examination building. With the new building, this will be eliminated.

The new building, with a floor of concrete and roof of galvanised iron, is being completed by Andersen, Meyer Company as contractors.

The shipment of the roofing from the United States has been delayed and when the building is opened, probably about August 1, a temporary roof of matting will cover the building.

A bridge will be constructed from the Municipal Jetty and all incoming passengers must enter Shanghai through the Customs building. Long tables for the examination of baggage will be placed in rows, one door will be used for entrance and another for exit and everything possible will be done for the speedy examination of passengers' effects.

## AIDE OF GEN. LU JAILED FOR SMUGGLING OPIUM

Commissioner's Secretary Taken Trying To Pass \$30,000 Worth Of Drug Into Nanking

For smuggling more than \$30,000 worth of Persian opium, a secretary of Defense Commissioner Lu Yung-hsian, named Chow Fung-chung, was sentenced last week to life imprisonment by the military court at the Lungghua Arsenal.

The drug, which did not belong to the convicted official, but which was being smuggled into Nanking by some unknown personage, was kept in three huge boxes sealed with labels bearing the chop of the Office of the Defence Commissioner. Upon being detected by the customs inspectors in Nanking, Chow admitted having used these labels in order to prevent the authorities from searching the contents of the boxes and confessed that he was smuggling the opium on behalf of some friends of his.

The Defence Commissioner is reported to be very much incensed at the conduct of his subordinate and has instructed his staff that the capital punishment would be imposed on any one who should repeat the crime. Chow will serve his term in the model prison at the Ministry of War, Peking.



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## Reichstag Hears Attack On Kaiser and Ludendorff

Hertling And Kuhlmann Only Camouflage For Militarists, Who Rule Nation, Socialist Haase Declares

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Amsterdam, June 27.—The Independent Socialist Deputy, Herr Haase, made a remarkable speech during the debate in the Reichstag last Tuesday.

He said that the German Chancellor, Count Hertling, spoke at the behest of the Conservatives, industrial magnates and militarists, who remained the victors. Count Hertling, Baron von Kuhlmann and Herr von Payer being only fig-leaves to cover the nakedness of militarism. It was General von Ludendorff who really ruled Germany. When Baron von Kuhlmann said the Germans do not desire world conquest he apparently had not read the recent speech which referred to the antagonism between the Prusso-German and Anglo-Saxon views concerning the future of the world. This reference to the Kaiser's speech evoked a storm of protest.

Herr Haase continued to accuse Germany of culpability for the war and said that the German Government could not expect to be trusted by its enemies in negotiations.

He concluded by describing the horrors of the German occupation, including the medieval tortures practised in the prisons at Riga.

Berlin, June 26.—It is rumored in Berlin that Baron von Kuhlmann, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, is about to resign.

Amsterdam, June 26.—Baron von Kuhlmann's speech in the Reichstag has caused an upheaval in Germany where a furious Pan-German campaign against him has begun. The feeling was already indicated in the speeches during the debate which followed, notably the one made by the National Liberal Deputy, Herr Stresemann, who said that his party bitterly regretted the assertion that the military successes of Germany cannot lead to victory. He asked whether anything had occurred to raise doubt regarding the victorious strength of the German army.

Baron von Kuhlmann's speech was the sole topic in the lobby, where he was violently denounced by the Pan-Germans.

It is noteworthy that an apparently inspired article by Herr George Bernhard was published in the Vossische Zeitung, simultaneously with Baron Kuhlmann's speech offering reconsideration of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty and a peace based on the status quo.

It is reported that German army headquarters has protested against the speech and the article and Count Hertling's repudiation of Baron von Kuhlmann's pessimism and also Baron von Kuhlmann's recantation were made in obedience to the All Highest.

Another remarkable utterance in the debate was a speech made by the Progressive Deputy, Herr Naumann, which was telegraphed in full to

Amsterdam by order of the Foreign Office, an honor usually reserved for important ministerial pronouncements. Deputy Naumann pleaded for a peace based on the realization of the impossibility for a complete German victory. He said 100,000 German soldiers thought similarly to Baron von Kuhlmann and they were sick of the promise "victory next time."

London, June 27.—Baron von Kuhlmann's speech continues to absorb the attention of the German press, which generally strongly condemns its tone.

Count Reventlow in the Tages-Zeitung, which is a very bitter opponent of Baron von Kuhlmann, asserts that the latter is fondly soliciting a friendly word from Great Britain but places himself in a wilful and unbridgeable antagonism to the Kaiser's view of the real essence of this war; namely, Anglo-Saxonism versus Germanism. He accuses Baron von Kuhlmann of regarding England as invincible.

The Berliner Tageblatt states that the Conservatives and National Liberals are working for Baron von Kuhlmann's fall but his resignation would create such an obscure political situation that it is improbable.

The debate in the Reichstag following Baron von Kuhlmann's speech showed that all parties except the Extreme Left were disappointed with its gloominess, especially the talk about a prolonged war and the ignoring of German victories.

Replying to questions, Baron von Kuhlmann endeavored to placate the members by admitting that a German military success must precede the peace negotiations.

London, June 28.—Lord Robert Cecil, interviewed by a representative of Reuter's Agency, said that Baron von Kuhlmann's intention in his recent speech to the Reichstag was to suggest that Germany could come to terms with Great Britain if Germany was allowed a free hand in the East. He was studiously vague with regard to colonies but he did not state that Germany must regain all her colonies.

His reference to the freedom of the seas probably indicates that Germany demands the right to transport necessary war material, this being the chief preoccupation of the German people at the present time. The real interest of the speech concerns the internal situation. Germany is apparently getting wiser. The Germans are getting very alarmed, especially over the recent defeat suffered by Austria.

Lord Robert Cecil concluded, "Baron von Kuhlmann's speech, which was postulated to Great Britain, does not alter the situation. It was a clumsy effort as the Allies will never accept the present situation in the East, unless they are forced to submit to the terms of Germany."

## BOLSHEVIK GOVERNMENT ATTACKED BY KERENSKY

Has Abolished Freedom Of Speech And Destroyed Liberty, He Says

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, June 27.—In his speech to the British Labor Conference Mr. Kerensky the Russian revolutionary leader, said that he was present as a matter of duty as a man who knew all that truth which, at length, had not reached Western Europe.

The interests of the allied countries were inextricably interwoven and the fate of Russia, which bore such a great war burden, could not be a matter of indifference to the Allies.

The Russian peoples in the past had experienced trials like the present but they had always emerged from them strengthened and renewed. Now, bending under the merciless insults of Germany, who was exploiting her own interests by the most reactionary methods, Russia today, bleeding at every pore, still opposed the enemy's invasion.

"I bear witness that the Russian people will never recognise the Treaty of Brest which hurled Russia into the abyss of annihilation."

"For three years the Russian soldiers, sometimes without arms and munitions and in a condition no one outside Russia could imagine, had to fight an enemy perfectly equipped and cruelly remorseless. The Russian soldiers, however, were the first to faint in the struggle. The great Russian Revolution exalted their courage but could not immediately infuse life into them. It is a thousand pities that the warning voices coming from Russia were not heeded at the time by the Western Allies. The treacherous calls for peace by Germany were not unmasked and the mass of Russian soldiers, imprompted by German agents, were taken in by these false appeals, only to have placed on their backs all the bitterness and horrors of a German peace."

Mr. Kerensky proceeded to disclose the machinations of the Germans in the Ukraine, where interests were continually being played off against other interests, and he showed how many of the rights obtained by the revolution were withdrawn by the dictatorship, despite every protest of the proletariat.

He was astonished that any serious political people in Europe could consider the Bolshevik regime as democratic. It had deposed the Constituent Assembly, abolished freedom of speech, made human life an easy prey for every Red Guard, destroyed liberty and withdrawn self-government from the Workmen's Councils. "If these methods of dealing with the population are considered democratic, what is the essence and characteristic feature of genuine reaction? The Bolsheviks are responsible for the present state of Russia and the creation of a dictatorship which had become a relentless oppression."

It might be asked how these conditions could be maintained if the own costs in the action.

whole population was opposed to them. This was partly to be attributed to the international conditions of warfare but it was mainly due to Bolshevism, whose strength lay in the disorganization of the worn out masses of soldiers, whose declining morale eventually became the vanguard of a triumphant German imperialism. At present it was to the advantage of Germany to maintain disorganization and anarchy throughout Russia. To reach her aim, Germany must paralyse the Russian center and therefore the fate of the Russian people was of special significance and value to the whole world.

"Russia will never of her own will submit to the imperialism of Brest-Litovsk. It is for you, the oldest and most mature of democracies, to settle the question whether it is or is not possible to remain a grim spectator of this tragedy."

"Possibly tomorrow calumny and slander will recommence their activities and attempts will be made to deny the truth I have spoken. But I would have traveled thousands of miles to tell the Western nations a single word I did not know to be true."

## COUNCIL SUES WHARF CO. FOR TAX ON WATER LOTS

Shanghai-Hongkew Co., Protesting Tls. 14,000 Of Assessment, Says Land Is Submerged

The Shanghai Municipal Council brought action before Sir Haviland de Saumarez in the British Supreme Court yesterday against the Shanghai-Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd. in respect to taxation of property which the defendants claim is under water and therefore should not be assessed.

The claim is based on an assessment made by Mr. A. E. Algar and Mr. F. Peckles and pertains to submerged land in front of the Company's wharves. The defendants have paid in Tls. 153,517.78 in taxes from 1912, but of this sum Tls. 14,894.92 was paid under protest. Mr. R. N. Macleod, appearing for the Council, after reading correspondence between the parties, stated that the burden of proof lay on the defendants. To this Mr. D. McNell, for the defendants, agreed. In his opening he stated that the dispute had come into Court in order that Sir Haviland might apply to the question whether the taxes were payable—such rules as were derived from the English authorities on the subject of rating, so far as such rules could be made effective here. Otherwise it was merely a question of what might reasonably be fair in certain circumstances—a question for an arbitrator.

The Company raises three objections—first, that of the facts which were not recorded by the assessors, one was the fact that the land was covered by water; second, that a fact which was disregarded by the assessors was that the defendants were not in occupation of the land in respect of which they were assessed, and third, that the land is not capable of development.

The case was adjourned until today. The parties have agreed to bear their own costs in the action.

## CHENG TU IS PEACEFUL BUT TROOPS THREATEN

Hsing K'eh-wu Maintains Order But Also Enriches Himself At Public Expense

China Press Correspondence

Chengtu, June 13.—Amid reports of Northerners fighting their way up river, and Northerners coming South from Shansi, etc., the Southerners here remain very calm. They think it will be a long time before their enemies can come and dislodge them. Szechuan is so mountainous that they assert they can hold their own for many months.

Some asserted that General Hsing K'eh-wu intended leaving as soon as the Government troops got one or two victories. His role was to join the North. But now all admit that he will not leave until he is absolutely forced. He is making in so much salt money every month that he is loth to leave.

Since coming to Chengtu he has created a favorable impression in many circles. There is much less criticism and dislike for him than formerly. The main reason for this is in his preserving quiet in the city and letting commerce proceed. It is alleged, however, that he is not supporting the schools and various public offices as he should. In other words: he is not dividing up the spoils evenly.

In the country there is great room for improvement. Wherever the Southerners go, lawlessness seems to spring up. They may claim all the logic they like in their cause but "fact" is a chisel that wins ding. The common people want peace and security first and their sympathies will always go to the side that gives them this.

## GERMANS AND RUSSIANS DISAGREE ON PRISONERS

Conference Is Suspended Because Teutons Insist On Unfair Advantage

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Moscow, June 26.—Serious differences of opinion have resulted in the suspension of the Germano-Russian Commission for the exchange of prisoners of war. The fact that the Russian prisoners vastly outnumber the German led the Russians to propose a proportional exchange but the Germans would only agree to a man-for-man exchange, thus retaining a large surplus of Russians for war-work.

## Britain Will Press League Of Nations

Will Exchange Ideas With Allies On Formation Of Peace Federation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 26.—The House of Lords today resumed its debate on Lord Parmoor's motion approving the principle of a league of nations.

Lord Curzon said that the League should be established immediately after the war. He pointed out that leagues already existed; namely, the British Empire and the league of Allied nations, numbering twenty to thirty, who are resolved to resist German militarism and also there was the Versailles Council. These leagues represented two-fifths of the human race. Until Germany was defeated it was impossible to admit her to the league.

Opinion in Great Britain and America with regard to the principle was ahead of opinion in other Allied countries and therefore they must proceed warily. The Government was in earnest with regard to the necessity for the league. They were exploring the matter and would soon exchange ideas with the Allies.

Lord Curzon accepted Viscount Bryce's amendment instructing the Government to study the conditions required for the realization of the league of nations.

## Canadian Provincial Premiers In Edinburgh

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 26.—Three Canadian provincial Premiers, Messrs. Morris, Martin and Stewart, are visiting Edinburgh where they were entertained today by the corporation.

Mr. Morris said that Canada had sent 400,000 men to the war and there were another 100,000 in reserve. He anticipated that 315,000,000 bushels of wheat would be produced in Canada this year.

Mr. Martin said that one thing binding the Empire was the link of sentiment, which link was the Crown.

## Wharf To Be Built At Mouth Of Thames

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 26.—The Committee of the House of Lords is considering a bill empowering the construction of an important wharf and railways at Canvey Island, at the mouth of the Thames. The wharf is to be 3,000 feet long and will accommodate the largest vessels, enabling the embarkation and discharge of passengers and cargo without proceeding up the Thames. The estimated cost is over £1,250,000. It was stated that the proposal is actively supported by the leading shipowners and public men from the Dominions.

## ONCE FAMOUS CENSOR BECOMES FUKIEN GOD

Chiang Ch'un-lin Dies In Native Fukien City And Is Made An Idol

China Press Correspondence

Hinghwa, Fukien, June 20.—The final chapter has been written in the career of Chiang Ch'un-lin the famous ex-censor of the Manchu dynasty.

Chiang Ch'un-lin was a native of a small and insignificant village some twelve miles up in the mountains from this city. He became one of the most famous literary men of the province. Not only did he win all three of the coveted degrees sought by all literary aspirants but he won other literary honors as well, some from the hand of the Emperor. About a year before the fall of the monarchy he was holding office in Peking as Censor. At that time he handed in a severe criticism of two of the high officials one of whom was Yuan Shih-k'ai. Upon the throne's ignoring these criticisms he resigned his office in protest. His return was a trip of ovation. At the provincial capital he was feasted and honored. Hinghwa outdid herself in honor of her famous son.

Then followed the revolution. Chiang Ch'un-lin refused, to the surprise of all, to take leadership and guide the Republican party of this section. A Republic and one especially in which Yuan Shih-k'ai had a prominent part was distasteful to him. He retained his queue after all other literary men had parted with theirs. He chose to seek quiet in the seclusion of his mountain home.

During the past year he had been ill more or less of the time. His son called in a physician of western training. After the prescription was made he sent and inquired of his favorite god if it was all right for him to take the medicine. When lots were cast it turned out that permission was given to take the medicine. Just at China New Year's time he was taken much worse. Again the son sent for the doctor who prescribed. But the ex-censor informed the son that he could not take the medicine as all the gods had gone to heaven to make their yearly report as was their custom at the close of the year and as they were not yet back it would be impossible for him to inquire as to the propriety of taking this medicine. He died before the time set for the return of the gods. Such an end to one ranked so great after the standards of the Chinese people is a

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and comment upon present conditions of the nation. Three months after his death it is now announced that one of such marked attainments would be sure to be immediately elevated to power by the gods of the other world and that therefore the ex-censor is a god. A great procession and festival are now being held. In due time a temple will be built and idols made to represent him. Thus one more idol has been added to the millions China already worships.

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## BRITAIN CALLS YOUTHS TO REPLACE AMERICANS

Comb-out To Release Pershi-g's Men Now Brigaded With British Units

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 27.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Lloyd George, speaking upon the working of the new Military Service Act, said that thirty young men were being combed out for every man over forty-three who was being conscripted. The need for men was compelling and a very considerable number of young men were being combed out.

The American troops were brigaded with our divisions on the distinct understanding that when the men of the new comb-out materialised they would replace the Americans, enabling the latter to form their own divisions. That was the honorable understanding upon which President Wilson was prepared to despatch to France a very large force to be brigaded, hence the need for pursuing a drastic comb-out.

## COMPULSION TO COME IF IRISH DON'T ENLIST

Numbers Drafted To Be Decided On Basis Of Population, Lord French Says

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 27.—Field-Marshal Viscount French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, speaking at Belfast yesterday said that voluntary recruiting would be prosecuted with every consideration but if the numbers required were not obtained and compulsion was necessary then the number of recruits would be regulated by the population, as elsewhere in the Empire.

The Morning Post understands that the Imperial War Conference is unlikely to take action on the suggestion made by General Smuts that it shall deal with Home Rule for Ireland.

## FIRST PATIENT ON HAND FOR HOSPITAL OPENING

Cholera Suspect Provides Demonstration At Inauguration Of New Red Cross Institution

The Chinese Red Cross Society Cholera Hospital, 316 Tientsin Road, was formally inaugurated yesterday. The opening ceremony took place between 4.30 and 5.30 o'clock in the afternoon when incidentally, the first suspected case of cholera was treated before a representative and interested group of guests. The treatment, which almost took the form of a demonstration of the practice of saline transfusion, was conducted by Dr. H. C. Patrick, one of the three supervising physicians of the institution, assisted by Mr. C. P. Ling of the Chinese Isolation Hospital, Chapel.

Dr. B. Y. Wong, the Society's physician, Mr. Shen Tun-ho, Vice-president of the Society, and Director Hung Wen-ting formed the receiving line and took the guests in groups to inspect the building and work in the various departments. The hospital has accommodations for over 200 patients and is fitted with all modern improvements. It includes a dispensary, an operating room and wards of three different classes. The organization is supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

The patient brought in during the course of the opening ceremony was a middle-aged Chinese of the coolie class, whose symptoms indicated that he might be suffering from cholera. His eyes were deep sunken and his features wasted. His was at once treated as a case of cholera and the process of saline injection was applied. A large vein was cut open on the left arm and the injection made. Within a few minutes, so it seemed to spectators, his face had regained normal contour and the drawn look had disappeared. It is expected that the patient will recover. Another suspected case was brought in later in the evening, but it is believed that the patient was suffering from nothing more serious than an acute stomach-ache.

Among other guest present at the function were Mr. Henry K. Murphy, noted New York architect; Dr. J. C. McCracken of St. John's University; Dr. H. S. Houghton of the Red Cross Hospital; Dr. C. C. Landis, of the Adventist Mission; U. S. Consul-in-Charge M. F. Perkins, and Messrs. Chu Pao-wan, chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and Shen Ting-cheng, former director of the hospital.

## RAID BRUGES AND OSTEND

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 26.—The Admiralty issues the following communiqué: The air force contingents attached to the navy between the 20th and 23rd dropped four tons of bombs on the quays and sheds of Bruges and Ostend docks and bombed the aerodrome at Mariakerke.

## Sir Oliver Lodge Urges University For Allies

British And American Students Won't Want To Attend German Schools, He Points Out

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 25.—An article by Sir Oliver Lodge in the Nineteenth Century, which argues that students from Great Britain, the Dominions and America after the war will not resume the habit of going to Germany for their post-graduate courses, advocates the development of Allied universities to meet the situation.

Sir Oliver Lodge states that the establishment of a new degree as "a mark of promise rather than of achievement" is being considered with the object of strengthening research, which is necessary even at the cost of £1,000,000 a month, as the latent qualities among members of the English speaking race will be found to be as striking and surprising to the foreigner as the splendid achievements of their armies have been.

## DOMINIONS WILL HAVE VOICE, SAYS MASSEY

Right Of Representation In British Imperial Decisions Considered Certain

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 27.—Mr. W. M. Massey, Premier of New Zealand, interviewed, regarding the speech made June 21, said that by these meetings the Imperial War Cabinet is practically framing a Constitution that will go on improving and developing "broadening down from precedent to precedent" for centuries to come, thus giving British citizens in the Dominions the right to representation in Imperial affairs to which they are indisputably entitled. They never before had a say and now, for the first time, are placed on an equality with the United Kingdom. As the sittings continue the possibilities of improvement will be taken advantage of.

"There is no doubt in my mind that when the war ends the Imperial Cabinet will continue. I believe arrangements will be made for an annual session and I think the principal Dominions will have resident Ministers here sitting as members of the Imperial Cabinet."

"New Zealand has not considered the question of having a Minister here for the duration of the war as Canada has and as it has been suggested Australia may do. The duties of the resident Minister would be more political than commercial. The High Commissioner would doubtless remain as the representative on the business side. It is essential that the political representative should be a member of the Government of the Dominion he represents."

"So far as I am able to judge, British Ministers and your leading statesmen are favorable to my view and are prepared to allow the Dominions a full say in all Imperial matters."

"This proposal would not interfere with my conception of Imperial federation."

## Bill Shows Big Scale Of America's War-Plan

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Washington, June 26.—Mr. Birland, the member in charge of the Fortification Bill mentioned in yesterday's cables, said that it gave the country an idea of the huge scale on which the American military plans were based. The only inference was that an American army would be prepared to cross the Rhine in full force commensurate with all possible obstacles.

## Obituary

Vice-Admiral F. H. Henderson Reuter's Service London, June 28.—The death is announced of Vice-Admiral F. H. Henderson.

## Is Britain Ready For Peace? Australian Premier Asks

Unless It Organises Now For After-War Competition It Will Sink To Third-Rate Power, He Warns

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 28.—At a luncheon given by the London Chamber of Commerce at the Cannon Street Hotel today, Mr. W. H. Hughes, Premier of Australia, said that the Allies were facing a supreme crisis in this war.

The next few weeks were pregnant with tremendous possibilities. German military authorities fully recognised they must either achieve a decisive victory now or continue a hopeless struggle against daily increasing odds. It would be foolish to underestimate the immediate danger, but clearly the enemy was becoming increasingly anxious. Baron Von Kuhlmann's speech was a clear admission that the recent enemy offensives had seen but barren gains, that their military success, if not impossible, was far further off than ever and unless victory was gained by political maneuvers Germany must prepare for a long war.

This change of tone was due to the realization of America's great effort. The Germans also knew that the British and French armies were confidently awaiting their next onslaught while the much vaunted Austrian offensive had spent itself and any day might see the Austrian armies in headlong rout and the civil population in open rebellion. Germany had completely lost command of the air, the failure of submarine warfare was increasingly obvious and Great Britain's mastery of the sea was more complete than ever.

Referring to the economic situation, Mr. Hughes recalled that during his previous visit he urged the need for the organization of the Empire and emphasised the folly of Great Britain reverting to fiscal and economic methods on which she has hitherto relied so long.

We longed for peace, but was Great Britain any better prepared for peace than she was prepared for war? But for the war Germany would have destroyed our trade by peaceful penetration and reduced us and most of our Allies to a state of economic vassalage. The war revealed that our industrial and commercial greatness was honeycombed by German influence and control.

Two things were necessary to enable us to hold our own: firstly, ability to defend ourselves against our enemy; secondly, ability to produce wealth and develop economic resources of labor, land and capital so as to support a numerous, virile and happy people.

Any policy ignoring the intimate relationship between national safety and economic welfare was doomed sooner or later to destroy the nation adopting it. Hitherto, however, Great Britain had treated these two essentials as separate entities. A country's economic safety and development rested upon the organization covering every part of the national and economic spheres. Germany's progress under such a policy had been phenomenal. Germany was today preparing for peace as she did for war, and Germany was the best organized nation. Great Britain's policy except in naval matters was a policy of laissez faire. Nevertheless we were superior to Germany in initiative and resource.

Was Great Britain organized for peace? That was the great question now unless Great Britain was to sink a third-rate nation after the war. He was glad to know that since he was last here something had been done to organize our industries and prepare for peace. He was not criticising what had been done, he knew the difficulties, but not enough had been done. Mr. Hughes emphasised the danger in which British commerce and industry would stand after the war unless we were at least as well organized as other nations. Reconstruction after the war would be a mighty and complex task. There would be the colossal demobilisation of many millions of men and women. The employment of labor and raw materials would create a crisis shaking the national fabric to its foundations unless there was effective organization. Something had been done and more was being done in order to ensure a sufficiency of food and raw materials, but up to the present no definite general policy, fiscal or economic, had been declared; no national organization had been established and no machinery created to deal with the many inevitable problems that would arise. This ought to be done without delay. It would be too late to do it after the war when confusion reigned supreme. Mr. Hughes proceeded to castigate

the credulous section who still considered that a departure from the policy of the open door would end in national disaster, despite the sinister object lessons of the treaties concluded at Brest-Litovsk and with Rumania. He contrasted the sickening folly of these doctrinaires and visionaries, agents of Germany, with the robust truth of the German, Herr Emil Zimmermann.

Herr Zimmermann showed that British shortsightedness was responsible for the rise of Germany and that the economic position arising from British policy was responsible for the war. Zimmermann said, "The secret of success lies, apart from the organizing and training of our working class, in the fact that England and other countries which were great producers of raw material granted us an open door, and allowed us to draw upon their vast resources of raw materials. If this premiss is withdrawn we shall be at one stroke once more the Germany of 1888."

Mr. Hughes remarked that British raw materials were the basis of German industry. Germany would never have risen to her commercial eminence without Anglo-Saxon cotton, wool and copper. The so-called Britons who favored an open door policy were mostly the very men whose counsels brought Great Britain and the Empire to the brink of destruction in 1914 by their failure to recognise the German menace.

After urging an incessant and very vigorous war against the pacifists who, consciously or unconsciously, were agents of Germany, Mr. Hughes concluded that effective action by the Dominions must await the formulation of a clear and definite economic policy by Great Britain, which should be declared without delay.

## To Repeat War Films

In compliance with the numerous requests received the British War Films' Committee have decided to give a repeat exhibition of the films shown last Saturday at the Olympic Theater. The second performance will be at the St. George's Cinema on Friday evening.

The films to be shown are "Naval Air Fighters," "Campaign in Mesopotamia," "Palestine," etc.

## Heavy Direct Taxation After War Predicted

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Melbourne, June 26.—The Acting Premier of the Commonwealth, Mr. W. A. Watt, speaking here, said that heavy direct taxation would be necessary in the near future.

He also stated that a defensive alliance between Australia, New Zealand and some of the Pacific Islands was probable after the war.

## British Planes Raid German Factories

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 27.—Air Ministry official.—Our aeroplanes last night attacked the chemical works at Ludwigshafen and the factories and railway sidings at Saarbrücken, where several bombs fell in an active furnace.

We bombed the aerodrome at Bolchen and set two hangars on fire and also an aeroplane outside a hangar. All our machines returned.

An aeroplane which was reported to be missing on the 26th has returned. During the night the enemy bombed one of our aerodromes, without damaging any aeroplanes.

The official communique yesterday issued by the Air Ministry reports: Successful attacks were made last night on an enemy aerodrome at Belchem. Observation was difficult but much damage is believed to have been done. A fire was started. The

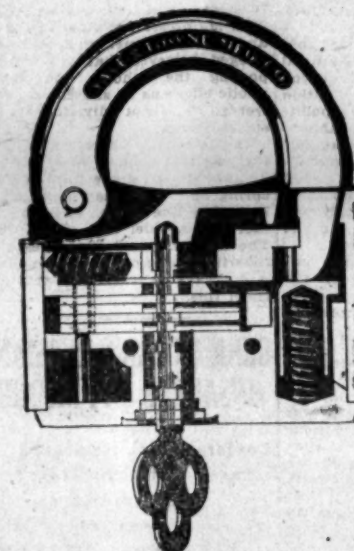
bombs were released at a low altitude and machine-guns were fired into the hangars. Our low-flying machines used their powder-works at Karlsruhe were attacked with good result today. The

powder-works, main railway station and other railway buildings were hit. Our formations were heavily attacked by hostile aeroplanes. Three British machines have not returned.

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## SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

## Rowing Club Poloists Beat Sailors

The British Navy VII met the Rowing Club yesterday afternoon at the club's tank, and a rather one-sided game resulted in a win for the home-owners by 7 goals to one. Mr. W. J. Gande, Captain of the Shanghai Rowing Club, acted as referee in his customary capable manner. The sides were:

Rowing Club:—Starling (goal); Scriven and Bertie (backs); MacCabe (1/2-back); Brown, Mansfield and Macdonald (forwards).  
H.M.S. "Gnat":—Hagan (goal); Friend and Bean (backs); Pegg (1/2-back); Herriot, Dannel and Robertson (forwards).

In the opening half, the Navy elected to defend the deep end. On the initial throw-in Brown secured possession, passed back to Bertie, and the latter gave Mansfield a chance. The Navy goalie, however, cleared, but left the ball up in his side's territory, and several attempts were made by the club forwards to score, but all without success until Brown managed to elude the custodian.

The next score was made also by Brown after the receipt of a pretty pass from Macdonald, who played a most unselfish game throughout.

Mansfield was next in evidence with a well-placed shot which gave the Navy goalie no chance at all, and things looked dark for the visitors with the score 3 to nil early in the game. Only one further score, however, was registered against them. Brown, notching his third point before the whistle went for half-time, when the score board read:

Rowing Club 4 goals  
H.M.S. "Gnat" nil

With the larger shallow end goal to defend, the Navy had the odds against them in the second moiety of the game, but played up much better, and displayed closer team work. Scriven scored for the home-owners. Mansfield got one more and Brown added a fourth. The Navy only scored once, per Robertson, and thus the final tally was:

Rowing Club 7 goals  
H.M.S. "Gnat" 1 goal

With a little more practice the Navy boys should develop into a fine VII, as they have many powerful swimmers

in their ranks, and they are all keen on the game.

They are scheduled to play the Rowing Club again tomorrow evening at the opening mid-week miniature gala of the Club's 1918 summer series.

The events for tomorrow evening are:  
1 length handicap (heats).  
Running Headers from springboard.  
1 length handicap (final).  
Water polo:—Rowing Club vs. Navy.  
Water polo:—Club match between picked teams, to be selected on the evening.

The events are scheduled to commence at 9.30 sharp and the meeting is open to all friends of the club, a special invitation being extended by the committee to fair enthusiasts.

After the game between the club and the Navy yesterday a practice game was held between members of the club, when the sides were:

Blues: Starling (goal); Page and Bertie (backs); MacCabe (1/2-back); Mansfield, Brown and Macdonald (forwards).  
Whites: Zelenky (goal); Ward and Nash (backs); Rodger (1/2-back); Goldman, Brodie and Donald (forwards).

Though attacking the large shallow end goal in the opening half, the Whites were unable to score more than once, per Rodger, while the Blues were not able to make any impression on Zelenky, and the sides crossed over at half-time with the card reading:

Whites 1 goal  
Blues nil

In the second half, Blues showed up well and made a bold effort to equalise. They scored twice per that sterling player Macdonald but Rodger and Brodie notched a point each for the Whites, so that at the finish, the score was:

Whites 3 goals  
Blues 2 goals

Mr. T. R. Macdonald kindly refereed this second game, and gave every satisfaction.

A large concourse of spectators lined the sides of the tank, including many of the fans from the various Navy units in port.

## Police Tennis

The South defeated the North in the Police tennis series at the Race Course Sunday afternoon. The best match of the tourney was between Jefferson, South, and Shellewell, North, the former winning 12-10.

The detailed results:

Jefferson, South, defeated Shellewell, North, 12-10.

Rush, South, defeated Bull, North, 7-5, 6-3.

J. W. Milne, North, defeated Fairbairn, South, 6-2.

Hunter, North, defeated Rawling, South, 6-4.

Kilkenny, South, defeated Catterson, North, 8-6.

Clissold, South, defeated Withers, North, 6-3.

McDermott, North, defeated J. Sullivan, South, 7-5.

Jack Robertson, South, defeated Higgs, North, 6-3, 6-4.

## Lawn Bowls

Lawn bowlers engaged in two matches Sunday when the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club defeated the Yangtze-poo players and the Junior Golf Club rollers won from the Recreation Club. Following are the scores:

S. L. B. C. v. Yangtze-poo.

A. D. Bell (skip) F. Ferrier (skip)

T. Harborne G. Johnston

F. Large T. Mason

R. Simmons J. Shaw 19

J. T. Disselhoff A. M. McGregor

J. J. Sheridan W. J. Marshall (skip)

A. Samson G. Bloom

J. D. Gaines Arch. Taylor 21

C. M. Bain W. T. Bissett

J. Park (skip) C. Richards (skip)

D. MacDonald T. E. Ritchie

W. D. McCallum H. Townsend 16

J. C. Macdonough G. McMurdo

Albert Taylor (skip) R. Dorrance

E. Payne S. Marks 22

G. Dunlop A. S. Allan 78

S. R. C. v. J. G. C.

J. G. C. S. R. C.

J. Burnside R. J. Bowerman

A. Mackintosh H. Veltch

G. Randall H. F. Landers

W. R. Kinipple F. S. Ramplin 16

A. Brad S. M. Wallace

G. Hall A. Spiers

S. Chivers J. Keeffe

M. B. Anderson P. Reeves 13

G. B. Stormes S. Green

P. Ephgrave W. Milner

G. Sherman J. E. Lucas

J. Birnie A. E. Silstone 26

T. Spring A. Eek

J. Anderson H. S. Smyth

R. K. Hamilton A. G. Elder

A. E. Hayward A. R. Scott 21

D. McAlister W. S. Featherston

G. Marshgreen Guy Maywaring

J. Marshgreen W. S. Campbell

F. George G. W. Gilbert 18

Total.....108 Total.....94

## INTERPORT TENNIS DELAYED

Because of the indisposition of Mr. L. Farbury, the Hankow tennis star, the Interport tennis match between him and Mr. Toussaint, representing Shanghai, scheduled for today has been postponed until next Monday.

## DIAMOND DOPE

After losing Sunday's game to the Navy, 3-1, the Shanghai ball club laid off yesterday but the sailors had a two hour practice at the Race Course. The teams will meet for the Baseball Club Trophy Thursday afternoon and the Fourth of July game will probably draw the biggest crowd of the season.

Swan arrived in town last night and will probably play the outfield Thursday as Wilhoit will cover second with Neprud at first. Swan can fit in at first, second or the outfield, but the local team is weak in hard hitting outfielders and Swan will probably be sent to center, with Tinkham playing left.

Eddy is to hurl against the Navy and the game should be a pitching duel between the Shanghai southpaw and Scott.

President R. T. Bunn announced last night that the holiday game would start promptly at half past three. There will be no delays, according to Mr. Bunn. If play is called at 3.30, a record will be established, as games have started from 15 to 45 minutes after schedule time every day this season.

Spectators at Sunday's game kicked on the pep displayed by the players. Both teams were slow in getting on and off the field and games could be speeded up much more if the players would run on and off. Might at least give it a leaguerly appearance, anyway.

The July 4th game will be Bradley's last appearance in a Shanghai suit this year. He leaves on the 5th for Japan.

All members of the club will be asked to show their tickets Thursday.

A sign will be painted on the scoreboard so that the fans will know the number of outs.

There is also a possibility of a press box on the roof of the grandstand. The newshounds should have better accommodation than at present.

"U. S. S. Rainbow, 1912," is the legend borne by the flag when the Navy plays.

The Hong league will resume after the Fourth. The fans want to see that hard hitting G. W. W. team again in action.

The infield combine Sunday looks to be the best bet for the holiday game with Swan, Tinkham and Pomeroy in the gardens. Eddy is the logical hurler after his one hit performance of Saturday. He deals them off the ineane arm and the sailors don't like southpaws.

From here it looks to be a question of breaks as both teams are pretty evenly matched.

Held will be back in the game Thursday. He sustained a split finger Saturday.

Mr. Harris, who thinks THE CHINA PRESS should be published Monday, will lead the sailor rooters.

The box score of Sunday's game follows:

	Navy	ABRHPOAE
Prutit 1f.....	4	0 2 0 0
Peterson cf.....	4	1 2 2 0 1
Scott p.....	4	0 0 0 1 0
Maloney 1b.....	1	1 0 11 0 0
Marshall rf.....	4	0 1 1 1 2
Becker ss.....	4	0 0 1 2 1
Mitchell c.....	3	0 1 7 1 0
Tangermann 3b.....	2	1 1 1 2 0
McGowan 2b.....	2	0 0 2 2 0
Totals.....	28	3 5 37 9 4

	Shanghai	ABRHPOAE
Wilhoit 2b.....	4	0 0 2 2 0
Holliday ss.....	3	0 1 3 5 1
Crow 3b.....	4	1 1 1 0 0
Tinkham cf.....	4	0 1 1 0 0

## Cricket Today

A picked team composed of sailors from British warships in the harbor will play the Shanghai Cricket Club at the Cricket Club ground today.

The match will start at 11.15 o'clock this morning and will be resumed after tiffin.

The Cricket Club will lineup as follows: R. Bauld, W. C. G. Clifford, W. G. Crockam, G. S. E. Cushman, F. G. B. Lower, K. E. Newman, J. M. Pearson, C. E. M. Thomson, N. G. Maitland, C. Knight, Capt. R. Grimshaw; reserve, F. Blackwell.

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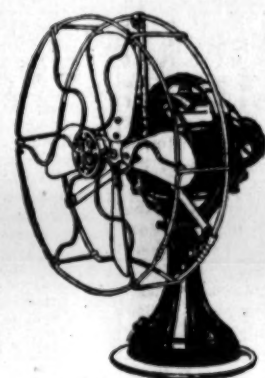
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## The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR  
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYSTHE CHINA PRESS Incorporated  
Delaware, Publishers

## WEATHER

Rather fine, hot weather. Moderate  
monsoon.

## DEATH

Mrs. S. D. Lee, nee Alice Zong Tuh-  
hoo, elder daughter, of the late  
Mr. Hoo Erh-mai, on June 28,  
1918, at her home K692 Park  
Road, Shanghai.

18581.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JULY 2, 1918

## Bolshevism a Discredited Creed

ALTHOUGH absolute chaos reigns in Russia, latest advices published today furnish abundant evidence that certain tangible forces are rapidly gathering strength and moving in a definite direction. The path along which these forces are traveling seems to lead to the elimination at no distant date of Bolshevism from the affairs of Russia. Bolshevism has become a totally discredited force and is about to be dethroned. Those who would dethrone it are making Harbin their headquarters, from which the movement seems destined to spread to the whole of Russia.

The Leader of the Constitutional Democrats, M. Milukoff, who was formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Gutchkoff, the Leader of the Octobrists, are reported to have arrived in Harbin and placed themselves at the head of the counter-revolutionary movement. Whatever program these political leaders have in view, one thing seems quite certain, that they have joined the other elements in Russia in declaring war on the Bolsheviks. All the moderate parties are apparently uniting to bring about the downfall of a dictatorship which, in the words of M. Kerensky, after having traitorously trapped the nation into a humiliating and disastrous peace, has degenerated into a relentless oppression. Everywhere, it is generally expected that the Bolsheviks will soon be overthrown. Bolshevik authority throughout Russia is daily growing weaker. A telegram from Copenhagen says that the latest news from Russia, received from Helsingfors, reports the prevalence of the greatest nervousness and a state of the highest tension in Petrograd, where the moral panic of the Bolsheviks is revealed by the grimly interesting fact that the Red Guards are daily and nightly patrolling the streets and firing on the population. This erratic firing would appear to betray on the part of the Red Guards a growing consciousness that the end of their reign of terror is near.

The new Siberian Government has refused to provide grain for Russia so long as Lenin rules, and hundreds of persons are reported to be starving every day, while thousands of trenches are being dug from Pargala to the Gulf of Finland, which is causing anxiety in Finland, although the precise object of such activities is not known. Another factor which makes it certain that events in Russia will soon emerge from obscurity into a definite movement is the dramatic appearance of M. Kerensky at the meeting of the British Labor Conference. M. Kerensky in plain and direct language has explained the object of his visit to England at this time, namely, his desire to tell the world the truth about Russia and his vindication of himself as a patriot who is unwilling to see his country parceled out by the Germans, without raising a voice in protest. M. Kerensky has clearly emphasized that the interests of the Allies are inextricably interwoven and that the fate of Russia cannot be a matter of indifference to the Allies.

In the past, the Russian people had experienced trials like the present, but they had always emerged from them strengthened and renewed, which kindles the hope in the breasts of friends of Russia that she will similarly emerge from her present ordeal of fire strengthened and purified. M. Kerensky bears testimony to the fact that Russia—the real Russia—still opposes the German invasion and the practice on the Russian people of her reactionary methods. M. Kerensky declares: "I bear witness that the Russian people will never recognize the Treaty of Brest, which has hurled Russia into the abyss of annihilation." For three years the Russian soldiers

fought without arms and munitions against an enemy perfectly organized and equipped and cruelly remorseless. If Russian soldiers could have sustained an unequal contest under such disheartening conditions for three years, what might they not achieve with proper assistance and sympathy from the Allies?

The sole reason of Germany's success in demoralizing Russia lies in the fact of her having persuaded the Russians to mistake tyranny for democracy. This is amply borne out by the machinations of the Germans in the Ukraine, where interests are being continually played off against other interests. And the Bolsheviks are the peers of Germany in the matter of tyranny. They have deposed the Constitutional Assembly, abolished freedom of speech, made human life an easy prey for every Red Guardsman, destroyed liberty and withdrawn self-government from the Workers' Councils. The Bolsheviks are solely responsible for the present parous state of Russia. The strength of the Bolsheviks lies in the disorganization after the Revolution of the worn-out masses of soldiers, whose declining morale eventually became the vanguard of German imperialism. In view of the grave peril with which Russia is faced by the continuance of the Bolsheviks in power, M. Kerensky has made a ringing appeal to the Allies not to remain passive spectators of the grim tragedy being enacted in Russia, but to take a hand in the liberation of Russia.

What are the prospects of Allied intervention in Russia? Following a joint unofficial representation made to Japan by Great Britain, France and Italy asking intervention in Siberia, the Japanese Government discussed the matter at a Cabinet council, but decided not to carry out intervention for the present, reports the Nichi Nichi. There is no change in the situation that calls for a departure from the policy of non-interference, it is stated. Moreover, as there is no change in the attitude of the United States on this question Japan does not think that the situation calls for her action. A reply to the Allies will be forwarded to this effect. No meeting of the Diplomatic Advisory Council will therefore be convened to consider the proposition.

The United States apparently is not taking an active part in the matter of endorsing the principle of Allied intervention in Russia under present circumstances. Her policy is seemingly dictated by a desire to see purely Russian forces themselves overthrow Bolshevism before taking a hand herself. And it is becoming clear that the Russian forces are beginning to get active. We see in the present situation every reason to hope that Bolshevism is doomed to early de-thronement, and when that has been accomplished we confidently look for a renewal of the war against Germany by a reorganized Russia, fully supported by the vast resources of the Allies.

## Allied Indecision

THE following information has been transmitted to the Peking Times by its Harbin Correspondent: Tuchun Pao of Heilungkiang has dispatched two regiments of infantry and cavalry to No. 72 siding, about twenty li west of the Manchouli railway station for watching the combats of the Bolsheviks and their opponents and at the same time acting as guards against any Bolshevik intrusion into Chinese territory in case Semenov's retreat to this side of the Manchouli station is necessary.

Major-General Chan Pu is the commander of this force, which is supported by a large armed force immediately behind Manchouli in addition to the troops at Harbin. Thus China is quite prepared for any emergency along the Siberian-Manchurian borders now.

The German commander of the Bolsheviks has again requested the Chinese commander for the disarmament of Semenov's soldiers at the Manchouli station and his hand-over of them to the Lenin administration for penalties. This "request" has again been rejected by the Chinese.

Up to last evening, June 26, no information concerning Allied intervention in Siberia has been received at Harbin so that the indecision and lack of unity on the part of the Entente Powers in this important matter have caused considerable uneasiness and despair among circles of moderate and patriotic Russians, including Czechoslovaks.

It is believed that on account of this indecision, the Entente cause will surely suffer another reverse at the hands of the Germans in the Far East because the large number of Austro-German war-prisoners who are now assisting the Bolsheviks against General Horvath and Hattaman Semenov are really the advance guards of the German Army.

It is reported that the pro-Bolshevik attitude of the American Government is largely responsible for this indecision and hesitation on the part of the Allies, whose Russian policy is now practically in the hands of President Wilson.

## Peking Day By Day

## A Cabinet Meeting

During a Cabinet conference June 25, General Tuan Chi-kwei was the first to speak. He dealt with the military situation and made a report on the condition of fighting in Hunan. The Minister of Finance, Tsao Ju-lin, then reported the demands made by the various provinces for funds; these amounted to \$4,700,000. Minister Lu Cheng-hsiang then brought forward the protest of the British Legation concerning the election of the Members of Parliament in British colonies, the demand for indemnity for the British employees of the s.s. Kiangkwan, which was sunk by the cruiser Chusai during the Premier's trip down the Yangtze, and the protest of the Powers concerned with regard to salt revenue in Kiangtong and with reference to the s.s. Kiangkwan question, it was decided to pay indemnity in accordance with the precedent case of the s.s. Hsin-yu. With reference to the Salt Revenue in Kiangtong, it was decided that the Government should pay an indemnity after the election and restored in Kiangtong. Other questions considered were that of all freight and passenger fees being paid in silver and the negotiations concerning certain foreign loans. Minister Tsao Ju-lin after the meeting proceeded to the President's office to report the result of the meeting.

## Loans! Loans! Loans!

It is reported that during a Cabinet Conference Tsao Ju-lin, Minister of Finance, made a detailed report on the negotiations and conclusion of certain foreign loans, and that it was decided that the agreements should be signed immediately, the various clauses and provisions having been approved by the majority. It is possible that this includes the Nanking Iron mine deal mentioned by the Peking correspondent of the P. & T. Times a few days ago. If one is to judge by the number of agreements and contracts with which the Cabinet has had to deal within the past few months, every member of the Cabinet should be an authority on the question of agreements and contracts.

In financial circles it is stated that the agreement mortgaging of the 7th Year Domestic Loan bonds to the Japanese for a loan is now settled and will in all probability be signed. The greatest secrecy is being observed by those conducting the deal. Under what terms these bonds which were a failure on the Chinese market can be made the security for another Japanese loan is a puzzle to everyone, but it is insisted upon that that is what they are being used for, and until details are secured no one will know.

## Provincial Loans

The provincial authorities have recently contracted several loans under the pretext of maintaining order and peace, though the Central Government has repeatedly despatched telegrams to the provinces concerned forbidding them to do so. As all these telegrams have been disregarded, the Government has ordered the Ministry of Finance to revise the regulations governing the contracting of local loans and issue a circular telegram to the different provinces saying that the contracts signed and securities pledged will not be valid unless sanctioned by the Central Government.

## Dr. Wellington Koo Will Return To China

According to the Tiger, Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to America, was to start on his journey to Peking on June 29. He will report to the President personally some of the important diplomatic questions between China and America.

## Japanese Loan To Lung Chi-kwang

According to report from reliable foreign sources a certain Legation will lodge a protest with the Government concerning the Japanese loan to General Lung Chi-kwang. The latter has been negotiating a loan with the Japanese pledging certain public property, some say the mines of the whole province of Kwangtung, as security. With this public property Lung Chi-kwang wants to borrow \$10,000,000 but the Japanese seem to be willing to lend him only half of that sum, so the bargain has not yet been struck. The public property in question which General Lung is offering to the Japanese is said to be involved with a certain agreement between the Chinese Government and the nationals of the said Legation.

## Tuchuns Purchase Japanese Arms

The Tuchuns of Shantung, Shansi, Fukien and Shensi have ordered from 3,000 to 6,000 rifles from Tokyo. The weapons will be delivered to the Tuchuns concerned in September.

## The Peace Movement

General Lu Yung-ting recently sent a lengthy telegram to the President expressing his desire for immediate peace in order to relieve the sufferings of the people in the country, and urging the President to encourage the movement, etc. In reply, the President has telegraphed to him saying that as China has adopted the Cabinet system, all State affairs are to be decided by the Cabinet, which is responsible for everything in their administration of the country. As the Chief Executive has to respect the Cabinet, he does not think it proper for him to hold a different opinion.

## Heilungkiang Tuchun Wants To Increase Salt Tax

Owing to the extraordinary situation in his province created by the disturbances in Siberia, the Tuchun of Heilungkiang has informed the Government that he has been laboring under great difficulties in raising funds to meet the various kinds of expenses incurred in the adoption of measures for frontier defence. In order to relieve the financial straits in his province, he suggests

that a surtax be levied on the salt in his province so as to lessen the financial difficulties there.

While believing that the enforcement of such a surtax will undoubtedly increase the amount of salt revenue, the Government, however, still refuses to consider the suggestion of the Heilungkiang Tuchun on account of the fact that imposition of such a surtax will render the burden of taxation unbearable to the inhabitants of the province.

## How Money Goes

When a certain high official mortgaged the bonds borrowed from the ex-Tsing House to the Bank of China for a large amount of money, says a vernacular paper, he handed the proceeds to certain persons representing a political party, stipulating that they should be used for the canvassing of votes in the elections. As the money was not sufficient, the Director of a certain collectorate also advanced a large amount of money for the purpose. Unfortunately these canvassers never made any attempt to canvass votes, but misappropriated the money entrusted to them. Consequently they failed in the election, but they still make complaints to the effect that it was due to the parsimony of the said high official that they met with failure, and that had he given them sufficient funds they would certainly have been able to do something for him.

## Selling Up China

According to a report received in Peking the Minister concerned (Minister of Agriculture and Commerce) has sold all the timber around the Eastern Tombs. These wonderful, old trees are now being cut down and carted away. This is one of those acts so common to the present administration. To secure money they are willing to sacrifice anything and it will not surprise anyone if it is advertised in the morning papers that Confucius' tomb has been sold, or the Temple of Heaven disposed of to a mineral water manufacturer. Every ministry seems to consider that it has a right to raise money on anything that comes under its control. Historical association, sacredness, or the suffering that will be brought on future generations are not taken into consideration. Mammoth rules, with a sway unequalled. All the facts about the manner in which the deal for the timber surrounding the Eastern Tombs was brought off are not yet available, but it is hoped they will soon be revealed. Whether a big squeeze is being made is not known, but the reader can make a very good guess.

## Miscellaneous

The arrival of Mons. Destree, the Belgian Minister to Petrograd, is expected shortly at Peking.

General Feng Yu-hsiang has been given the 4th Class Order of Merit. The representatives of the Japanese returned students left Peking June 25 for Tientsin, being compelled to do so by the Metropolitan police authorities.

The President and the Premier have sent delegates to offer sacrifices to the late General Lu Chien-chang who was executed in Tientsin by the order of General Hsu Shu-chen not very long ago. This is too much of an irony.

Under instructions from the Board of General Staff two aeroplanes were sent June 26 by the Peking-Sulyuan Railway to Sulyuan to assist in the suppression of bandits in compliance with the request of Tuchun Tsai Chen-hsun.

According to a vernacular paper, Messrs. Yuan Ko-ming and Yuan Ko-cheng, two of the late President Yuan Shih-kai's sons, have been appointed by the Tuchun of Honan as Advisor to the Tuchun and Military Inspector of Honan respectively.

General Tang Chai-li has telegraphed from France to the President stating that recently on the Italian front the Austrians were severely defeated and suggesting that the Chinese Government should send a telegram congratulating the Italian Government.

It was reported last week that China's agreement with Dr. N. Ariga, the Government's Constitutional Advisor, would expire in July. It is understood that the Government has now decided to renew Dr. Ariga's agreement. Dr. Ariga's chief functions in future will be to study (a) the relation of China's declaration of war on Germany and Austria with international law; and (b) the relation of the future changes in the interpretation of international law with China.

As the Government has formally appointed Baron Sakatani as its financial adviser, the negotiations regarding the currency loan have been renewed. It is said that the Government has already arrived at some sort of an arrangement with the Japanese Government but it will not use force until the Chinese Government has decided earnestly to carry out its currency reform.

A number of tea merchants have organized a Tea Trade Association with a view to developing their business. The application by the promoters of the Association to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce for the registration of the Association has been approved by the Ministry.

General Tsao Kun has telegraphed to the Government stating that he has assumed office as High Commissioner for Szechuen, Kwangtung, Kiangsi and Hunan, and that until his health permits him to leave for the south, he will perform his duties in the Tuchun's Yamen in Tientsin.

The Office for the Affairs of the Ministry of War and the Board of General Staff has telegraphed to the Tuchun of Shensi informing him that the Government is delivering a large consignment of ammunition to him and instructing him to despatch troops to Tungkuang to receive the same.

## TESTING WAR GOODS

By Frederic J. Haskin

The brass button has long been the symbol, in song and story, of military magnificence. As a matter of fact, the buttons on the service uniforms of our soldiers are bronze. And in the interests of economy, they will soon cease to be made of metal at all. The Quartermaster's Department has called up the Bureau of Standards to find for it a button that will look like bronze, and will wear well, but will not cost as much as a bronze button. So the Bureau of Standards is now playing "Button, button, who has the button," with all the button manufacturers in the United States.

This matter of selecting a button for the army is not as simple as it might seem. We are going to have an army of five million men. You can figure out for yourself how many buttons it will take to keep them all dressed. And you will then realize that this button contract is worth having. The manufacturers know this. Bone buttons, fiber buttons, composition buttons and enamel buttons of innumerable kinds are pouring in upon the Bureau of Standards. In fairness to the manufacturers, each of these has to be tested thoroughly. Each button is boiled, steamed, dry heated, and submitted to every other ordeal that a button could possibly encounter in the course of an active life in the army. Rumor has it that a certain vegetable composition button is to be the winner.

This button test is typical of the work which the Bureau of Standards is doing in connection with the war. It is chief consulting engineer to the United States Government. It has some of the finest physical, chemical and engineering laboratories in the world. Formerly these were pretty much at the disposal of any citizen, and manufacturer could have a material tested in these laboratories. But now the Bureau of Standards is engaged almost exclusively in testing the great variety of commodities and materials which the government is buying for use in the war. It is the wise friend of Uncle Sam who prevents him from "getting stung." And it has grown, since we entered the war, just about one hundred percent in personnel and in the amount of floor space it occupies. At present it has about six hundred tests under way.

Two of the greatest scientific problems of the war are the combating of the submarine and the improvement of the aeroplane. The Bureau is at work upon both of these problems, but for obvious military reasons is not saying much about them. Its submarine work, especially, is not a subject for publicity. So many devices guaranteed to sweep the submarines off the sea have already been touted in the newspapers that the scientists who are doing the really important work in this line do not care to say much about it until they have actually proved the value of their work.

For the testing of airplane devices the Bureau has a remarkably perfect equipment. It has an "altitude laboratory," where it can reproduce exactly the atmospheric conditions up to an elevation of forty thousand feet. In its "wind tunnel," it can subject airplanes or instruments to exactly the air friction they would encounter at any given speed. It not only tests engine parts, but also all of the instruments which an aviator must carry. These include tachometers, which show the speed of the engine, speedometers to show how fast the plane is traveling, barometers to show how high it is, inclination indicators to show the angle of the planes, stadioscopes to show whether the machine is rising or falling, compasses and watches.

Woolless blankets are also being tested, and it is known that here, too, some good fabrics have been found, containing only a small percentage of wool, which are both light and warm.

Spark plugs for airplanes are the subject of a special study. How apparently small matters may influence great events is shown by the fact that an airplane spark plug better than any now in use might change the course of the war. The plug in the flying machine is subjected to terrific heat from within and intense cold from without, and is exposed to the combustion of enormous amounts of fuel. The result is that it cracks and fouls. Often its life is no more than an hour, and an ordinary automobile plug in an airplane engine would not last five minutes. That is why scientists of high attainment are putting all of their time on the spark plug question.

Airplane fuel is also being studied by the Bureau. Having to develop hundreds of horse power, an airplane burns a great deal of fuel, and yet it can carry but little. Only the purest, lightest gasoline can be used. To make a practicable airplane fuel that will develop more power in proportion to its weight than the fuel used by the enemy would go a long way toward insuring our dominance of the air.

There is scarcely a material used in war work which has not been sub-

jected to the scientific scrutiny of the Bureau of Standards. The wall board used in building cantonments, the concrete sections for making concrete ships, optical glass for binoculars and range finders, paints, fire extinguishers, acetylene lights, non-breakable goggles, porcelain cans for food, solder for mending aluminum, are just a few of the materials and devices recently tested. Many honest American products have been given the approval of this authority, and also a surprising number of frauds have been detected. Manufacturers trying to sell inferior goods to their government through political influence have gotten as far as the Bureau of Standards, but no farther.

When the war is over, the Bureau of Standards will have the laboratories and the personnel for the testing of a great variety of things which are used in the everyday peace-time life of the people. Why, should not this impartial, scientific faculty of the government then be used to protect the public against fraudulent and inferior goods, as it is now protecting the War Department?

## 'An Essay On Hotel Keepers'

By James J. Montague

Far be it from us to gloss over The failings of old Captain Kidd; It is painfully clear that this base buccaner Maliciously did what he did. He would scuttle a ship in midocean.

With epithets brutally coarse, And dump the whole crew in the shark-dotted blue With never a gulp of remorse, His craft was uncanny; his greed was intense, He sure was a scoundrelly guy. But he never charged any one thirty-five cents For a cent and a half's worth of pie!

We cannot defend the example Of the wayward and wild Jesse James. He prospered by theft and was wholly bereft Of any but culpable aims. When he'd picked out a bank to be looted He would carelessly ride through the door And kill the cashier with a sinister sneer And a large seven-shot forty-four. He murdered and robbed with a hideous laugh That made the most daring men quake, But he never charged any one two cents and a half For a beggarly thirty-cent steak!

We are holding no brief for these bandits, But we cannot help thinking, somehow, That their various crimes, though SOME crimes in their times, Would hardly amount to much now. For both of them often took chances On lynchings and shootings and such. The pirate was hung and the robber died young, And neither, they tell us, got rich. They couldn't compare with the plundering genta Who are adding each day to their means By charging their customers seventy cents For an order of seventeen beans.

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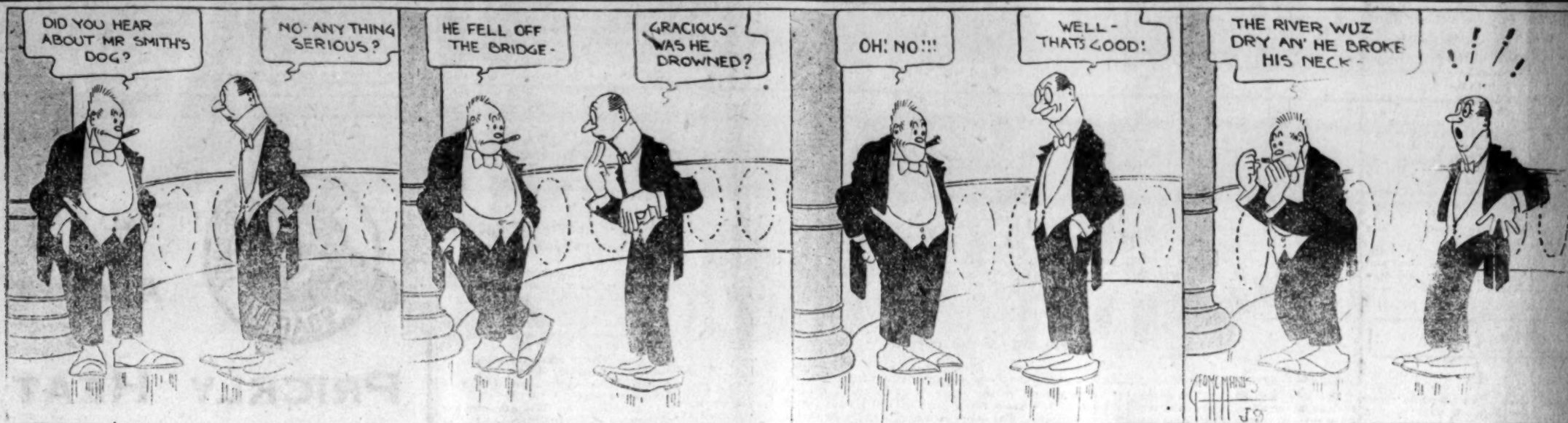
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## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics  
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Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the  
Leisure Hour

## The Mystery Of Mind Acting On Mind

By Garrett P. Serviss

"Is there such a thing as mental telepathy; i.e., as performed on the stage? For instance, is it possible for a person to look at an object and then transfer the idea or image of it to another person sitting on the stage, who is blindfolded?"—J. B. H. Stage exhibitions of alleged telepathy have no value as evidence, because they cannot be satisfactorily controlled by the observer. The

same may be said of public exhibitions of all kinds of mysterious phenomena, such as spiritualistic "seances." The simplest principles of scientific investigation are violated, or rendered null, by the very conditions under which these shows are given. No earnest inquirer, understanding scientific methods, would think of basing a conclusion upon anything which he had seen or heard in such circumstances.

At the same time the subject of telepathy (or "thought transference") is, in itself, of fascinating interest, and the literature relating to it is as thrilling as the best collection of ghost stories and mystery tales that the imagination of fiction writers ever concocted. There are the germs of a thousand and one such tales, all ready sprouted, in the published volumes of the Society for Psychical Research.

Telepathy is one of the special subjects particularly investigated by that society, which has included many well-known men among its members, some of them conspicuous in the scientific world. Whatever may have been the shortcomings of individual members, I believe that the purpose of the society has always been a genuine search for truth, but its achievements have not been proportional to its intentions.

It has not succeeded in settling any of the questions, or clearing up any of the mysteries that it has attacked, but it has stirred up the stagnant pond where these things lurk amidst a thicket of superstitions until the inadvertent passer-by is startled by glimpses of ghostly wings fluttering for a moment in the sunlight around the borders of that gloomy mental morass.

One of the most interesting forms of telepathy is that in which an apparition of a dying, or it may be simply an absent, person is seen by a friend or acquaintance situated at a distance which may, in some cases, amount to half the circumference of the earth. These "phantoms" are one of the particular phenomena investigated by the society. There are two opposed explanations offered to account for them. According to one the phantoms are disembodied spirits, even in the cases where the person is not dead the "disembodiment" being then supposed merely temporary.

But the other explanation, and the only one capable of anything resembling a scientific test, is that the phantoms are illusions of the sense of sight, produced by "brain waves," imagined to pass from one person to another through the ether like the radiations of light and electricity.

Sir William Crookes, who believed that he saw Hume, the magician, float bodily out of one window of an upper room and at again at another window, suggested that the "waves"

employed in telepathy are extremely short, shorter and more frequent than the vibrations of the X-rays.

But one hard blow dealt to this theory of brain waves is that all known forms of radiant energy without exception, and by virtue of the very nature of such action, vary in intensity according to the distance, while telepathic effects seem to be independent of distance. This is contrary to the law of even so subtle a force as gravitation.

Yet when the great mass of testimony in its favor is considered, one does not feel justified in asserting positively that such a phenomenon as telepathy is non-existent. The proper thing to say is that its existence has not been scientifically proved. If it is a physical phenomenon, continued investigation may reveal its basis; if it is "spiritual" science must let it alone, because, in that case, it lies beyond the province of science. It is mere mockery of science to seek to apply it to anything whatever that is not based upon physical laws.

On the other hand, it would be absurd to claim that science has a perfect or complete knowledge and

understanding of the physical universe. Its greatest discoveries are probably yet to come, and one of the greatest of its triumphs would be a demonstration that brain communicates with brain across vast spaces and without the aid of any of our at present recognized sense organs.

If you will be thoughtful and exceedingly careful in your proceedings you may investigate telepathy for yourself. It is something that requires no instruments, no apparatus and no laboratory. You simply need a trustworthy friend who will enter into the spirit of the thing with you. Then try with him the experiment of transferring from one mind to another a thought or an image.

For instance, fix your mind on a striking picture, or a number, or a word, or a letter, or a curious object and at the same time have your friend in your thoughts and see whether, after many trials, you get any significant results. The chances are that you will arrive at nothing of definite value; but even so you will have been employing your time intelligently.

## All Over The Far East

The tribunal appointed under the Conscription Bill recently passed in Hongkong consists of the following:—Mr. E. H. Sharpe, K.C., O.B.E., Mr. D. Landale, Mr. W. Adamson, Commander C. W. M. Beckwith, R.N., Mr. T. F. Hough, Lt.-Col. W. H. Passby and Mr. G. M. Young.

The German Club at Manila closed temporarily once since the breaking off of relations between the United States and Germany, was closed again, this time permanently, so far as its character as a resort for members of the local German community is concerned, on June 15.

Herr Pohl, the ex-Chief of the Austrian Police in Tientsin, who was soundly thrashed recently by a Serb whom he approached for information on the subject of the Irredentist troops here, is not now allowed to leave the ex-Austrian Consession. The Chinese are responsible for this restriction upon his movements, and the step will be welcomed by the Allies, for this mischievous person was continually

spying around the foreign Consessions.

One of the worst storms ever experienced passed over Tientsin on the afternoon of June 25. Dark clouds began to gather about noon back of the hills in the northwest but no one surmised what they held in store. During the first stages of the storm the sun was shining along one section of the beach while the rain fell at another. Gradually the breeze stiffened off the sea till it was blowing a gale and driving sheets of water before it. The whole landscape was simply buried in water and it was a sight to be remembered. The roof of the main section of the hotel, the section immediately facing the sea, was lifted quite off and dumped with a crash in the fields back of the kitchen and servant quarters. Fortunately the wind was sufficiently strong to carry the iron roof clear of all out-buildings otherwise there most certainly would have been casualties. As it was, no one, either guests or hotel staff, suffered personal harm. There must be considerable personal loss and inconvenience and the damage to the property will be a serious item for the hotel management.

A Peking despatch to the Asahi says that the leading banks in New York have established an Asiatic Banking Corporation with a capital of \$20,000,000. The head office is to be established at New York, with branches at San Francisco and Shanghai to start with. Other branches will be established later at Hankow, Tientsin, and Mukden. The object of the concern is to promote

trade between China and the United States. The despatch adds that the Corporation will not oppose Japanese enterprises in China, but will co-operate with Japanese capitalists.

The largest statue in the world is being carved in Japan. It is a recumbent effigy of Nichiren, a Japanese patron saint, cut from a natural granite rock on a hillside on the island of Ushigakubi, in the island sea of Seto, Japan. The stone image will be 240 feet long from head to foot, sixty feet longer than the Sleeping Buddha statue at Segu, Burma, and considerably larger than the Sphinx in Egypt.

It is interesting to note that the Japanese are probably the only civilized people in the world who eat ice in the way they do. Blocks of small cakes of ice smashed into tiny

pebbly pieces are eaten with sugar and lemon or any other mixture one may fancy. But by far the commonest way of eating ice is to shave it into snowy flakes by means of a plane and swallow with sweetened water into which various appetisers may be thrown, such as fruit juice or sweetmeats.

Owing to there being a good amount of rain in North and South Manchuria, the crops have been making excellent progress, and, barring excessive rain in the coming rainy season in July and August, and, about harvest time in September, an increment by about 80 per cent is said to be expected in the harvest. The old Chinese farmers say that, in a year which has had plenty of rain from spring, summer is comparatively dry usually and is followed by more than enough rain in the harvest time.

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## CANADIAN RED CROSS SUBSCRIPTIONS \$500

**Domination Day Collections Start  
Week's Campaign For  
Gold \$1,000**

Domination Day in Shanghai noted the Canadian Red Cross over \$500 and collections in the outports are expected to increase the total to Gold \$1,000. Subscription lists will remain open for a week and money may be sent to Mr. J. J. Evans, 30 North Szechuen Road, or to Mr. H. Upton, Central Fire Station.

The following ladies were active in making collections in the Settlement yesterday: Misses Hutchinson, Morton, Walker, Whitfield and Pearson.

The Tramway Company sent the tank on a tour of the Settlement and the Eastern Star Garage loaned a motor car to the committee.

### News Briefs

A Chinese employe at the Chung-hwa photographic company, 377 Nanking Road, was burned about the face and hands Sunday evening when a bottle of manganese exploded. He is resting comfortably at the Shantung Road hospital.

Four Chinese were up in the Mixed Court yesterday on a charge of stealing \$1,000 worth of opium from a dwelling at 173 Ningpo Road. Six men were involved in the robbery, during which the wife of the complainant in the case was choked by one of the thieves. The case was remanded.

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration invites tenders for supply of 12,000 charcoal iron boiler tubes for locomotives. Tenders will be opened at 3 p.m. September 10 and forms, with drawings and particulars may be had on payment of \$5 to the office of the Managing Director at Tientsin.

The Mixed Civil Courts will have their annual vacation from July 16 to September 15, both dates inclusive. During this period the Mixed Court offices will close at 4 p.m. daily.

The July subscription list of the China and Japan War Savings Association opened yesterday. The office of the association, however, was open only between 9 o'clock in the morning and noon. Today's office hours will be the same on account of the Summer Holidays.

Soochow University will hold its 15th. Annual Commencement today at 2 o'clock in the afternoon when the college of arts and science, law department and the middle school will have their graduating exercises. The board of trustees met yesterday afternoon and an inter-society debate was held in the morning.

Notice has been received by Shanghai police departments that an agent of the Bank of China from Tung-ki on the Ngan-hoel absconded with \$10,000.

Five Russian Finns, who attempted to enter the Settlement from Vladivostok, were arrested on the 1st. Penza at Wosung Sunday as the steamer entered the river. The men, who are without funds, were sent back to Vladivostok on the Penza.

The Mokanshan motor launch service from Hangchow to Sanchiao Pu has been indefinitely suspended.

The Fourth of July is to be a pretty well filled in day, notwithstanding the abandonment of the Consular reception this year. In the afternoon there is the Shanghai-Navy clash for the Baseball Challenge Cup and in the evening the celebration at Verdun Gardens. While the Astor House is announcing a Fourth of July dinner with special music. Reservations for the dinner may be made by applying to the Superintendent of Service. Those who have not yet secured tickets for the Verdun Garden celebration should lose no time in arranging for them with Mr. J. G. Petrocelli, care of the China Mail Steamship Co.

Mr. F. H. Visa, the popular jockey, and Mrs. Vida left Shanghai on Saturday for Australia.

Mr. Charles Denby, commissioner for the United States War Trade Board, left this city for Hankow Saturday.

Three Chinese came up for trial in the Mixed Court yesterday on the charge of murdering one Pei Ah-kung, who was stabbed to death about two weeks ago on Hupeh Road. The case was remanded for special hearing.

For the convenience of its customers the China Express Co. will open a branch office at Mokanshan. They announce that a very fast service will be maintained.

## Polish Troops Refuse To Fight For Germans

**Negotiations Fall And First  
Polish Corps Is Being  
Demobilised**

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Amsterdam, June 26.—The Kieff correspondent of the Lokai Anzeiger writes that the negotiations between the German and Polish military authorities have failed, the latter refusing to work with the German troops. Consequently the demobilisation of the 1st Polish Corps commenced.

## Remember These Men If Your Soldier Is Taken Prisoner



This is a war picture. It doesn't look so, but it shows a group of men on whom, the comfort of American prisoners in Germany largely depends. The American Red Cross, which co-operates with the Government in this work, has delegated the task of caring for American prisoners of war in Germany to a staff headed by Ellis L. Dressel, the official representative of the American Government in Switzerland, for this work. His headquarters and supply depot are in Berne. In this picture he is seen holding a box of Red

Cross supplies, which has just arrived on the Swiss freight car in the background. The other men are members of his staff and Swiss workmen. The work of getting supplies to American prisoners of war from Switzerland is so highly organized that comparatively little obstruction through red tape or formalities is experienced. The arrangement made with the Germans through the International Red Cross works admirably. The food sent them is the regular army ration, and is supplied by the War Department upon requisition by

the Bureau of Prisoners' Relief, which is at 1818 H. street, Washington, D. C. Clothing, delicacies and supplies for the sick and wounded are provided by the Red Cross when supplementary supplies are necessary. Tobacco is furnished in abundance—pipes, the "makins," everything—and the comfort kit ration follows: a small sewing outfit, hairbrush, clothes-brush, comb, toothbrush, canvas toilet case, shoes laces and pencils. An invalid ration has been worked out in conjunction with the Surgeon-General's office.

great effect against the retreating enemy.

Private Beesley had now only one comrade with him, but they held on to their position, for four hours under a heavy fire. The enemy then advanced to counter-attack. Private Beesley's companion was wounded. Nevertheless Private Beesley, with the Lewis gun kept back the enemy till long after the posts on his right and left had been wiped out. When darkness came Private Beesley moved back to the original line, bringing his wounded companion and the gun. He then mounted the gun and kept it going against the enemy till things quieted down. The Gazette says that his indomitable pluck, skilful shooting and good judgment in economising ammunition stamp this incident as one of the most brilliant actions of recent operations.

Three more officers rushed from a dugout. Private Beesley shot one, who attempted to destroy a map. Private Beesley seized the map and made the two other officers prisoners. Four more officers came out. These also Private Beesley disarmed and sent back as prisoners. A comrade brought up a Lewis gun, which Private Beesley used with

## ENGLISH TOMMY, ALONE, ROUTS ENEMY FORCE

**Private Beesley, New V. C., Performs One Of War's Most Daring Heroisms**

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, June 28.—The Gazette announces the award of eleven new Victoria Crosses, nearly all to officers and men of English County Regiments, except one Canadian. The stories record, as usual, superhuman bravery, mostly in attack. For example:

Second Lieutenant Schofield, Lancashire Fusiliers, with nine men, by great daring and clever dispositions captured 140 enemy troops. Sergeant Woodall of the Rifle Brigade, single-handed, captured a machine gun and eight men. He then collected ten of his own men and captured a farm and thirty more prisoners.

But perhaps the most remarkable story is that of the deeds of Private Beesley of the Rifle Brigade. All his officers and non-commissioned officers were killed in an attack, whereupon Private Beesley took command of the company, led the assault, captured single-handed an enemy post, killed two of the enemy at a machine gun, and then shot dead an officer who tried to take their place.

Three more officers rushed from a dugout. Private Beesley shot one, who attempted to destroy a map. Private Beesley seized the map and made the two other officers prisoners. Four more officers came out. These also Private Beesley disarmed and sent back as prisoners. A comrade brought up a Lewis gun, which Private Beesley used with

## Wedding

**Price-Attaway**

China Press Correspondence Soochow, June 29.—A day or so ago a very pretty wedding ceremony took place at the home of Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Nance on the Soochow University campus. Miss Bertha O. Attaway and Mr. Maurice Price were united in the holy bonds of matrimony by Rev. W. B. Nance, using a very brief and altogether unique ceremony.

The wedding took place at five o'clock and the bride and bridegroom took the afternoon train in order to catch the boat at Nanking for Kuling, where they will spend some time camping out on the hill side. Only a few friends from Shanghai, and Mr. Spiker of the American Consulate, together with the members of the Methodist Mission in Soochow, witnessed the ceremony.

## LIU TSUN-HOU RETIRES FROM N. SZECHUEN

**Pressure Of Southern Troops  
Forces Former Governor  
To Quit Province**

Reuter's Pacific Service Lanchow, June 27.—General Liu Tsun-hou has retired from Kwang-yuan, in Northern Szechuen, to Ning-kiang, in Shensi, owing to Southern pressure. He is urgently appealing for reinforcements from Lanchow. General Wu Song-shan's troops are leaving daily for Southern Kansu, in view of a possible Southern invasion.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. IS SUED

The suit brought by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha against the China Mail Steamship Co., asking damages of Yen 37,112.05, will be heard in Yokohama, beginning July 4, according to the Japan Advertiser. The plaintiff company states that its steamer, the Sakibana Maru No. 2, was damaged off Moji last January by collision with the liner China.

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## Moscow Trio Tonight

A grand concert for the benefit of the Allied Red Cross will be given by the Moscow Trio at Verdun Gardens, 474 Avenue Joffre, this evening. The concert is under the auspices of the French Consulate and the program contains some excellent numbers, including works of Tchaikowsky, Chopin, Saint Saens and other masters. Each of the Russian artists will give solo selections in addition to the ensemble work which has won such unstinted praise in their former programs. Tickets may be purchased at Montre's and at the Hotel de France.

## PRINCE ARTHUR AT NAGOYA

Reuter's Pacific Service

Osaka, July 1.—H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught arrived at Nagoya on Sunday morning. He gave audience to the Governor and the Mayor and visited the Commercial Museum and other important establishments. Afterward he was entertained by the Mayor.

Prince Arthur spent the evening in seeing cormorant fishing on the Nagoya River and returned to Nagoya the same night.

Tokio, June 29.—The Emperor has presented H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught with an embroidered screen.

The official visit of His Royal Highness ceased yesterday. Today he was the guest of the Marquis Mayeda at luncheon, after which he viewed the costly treasures of the family and the historic No dance. In the afternoon Prince Arthur attended a reception given by the British Society in the Imperial Garden at Shinjuku, which was specially placed at the disposal of the Society by permission of the Emperor.

Prince Arthur starts this evening

## GUARD BABY'S HEALTH IN THE SUMMER

The summer months are the most dangerous to children. The complaints of that season, which are cholera infantum, colic, diarrhoea and dysentery, come on so quickly that often a little one is beyond aid before the mother realises he is ill. The mother must be on her guard to prevent these troubles or if they do come on suddenly to cure them. No other medicine is of such aid to mothers during hot weather as is Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy. They regulate the stomach and bowels and are absolutely safe. Sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 60 cents the vial from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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for Nagoya and further west, night-seeing unofficially for several days. A very happy and timely enterprise by the chief editor of the Kokumin, inviting a literary competition among students of the normal and middle school course on the subject of the visit of H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, in which prizes were offered for the best essays, was most enthusiastically responded to all over the country. Of the 1,256 essays received, 166 were selected as good, out of which six won prizes, the first, second and third winners being girls. The essays, accompanied by a translation in English of all the 166 essays, were put into a beautiful box and presented to His Royal Highness this morning. The box bears the inscription: "Album of the expressions of the true sentiments of juvenile Japan."



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# 'Merci Beaucoup,' Alphonse You've Got Our Number

(Literary Digest)

A writer in a recent number of Le Temps, after a visit to the training camp where United States troops were training, went back to Paris and wrote some very flattering things about the American as a fighting proposition. Of course we knew all about it before, but it makes pleasant reading. In the first place, he takes occasion to point out Germany's error in her estimate of American character:

The German psychology, which has so often been at fault, has never at any time been more gravely so than with respect to the part of America in the war. They imagined, in the first place, that that country—the richest in the world and the most profoundly penetrated with ideas of peace—would put up with almost anything rather than herself run the risks of war and lose the immense profits which she had undoubtedly derived from her neutrality.

It never occurred to them that the practical spirit of the Americans could not only rise superior to the gross materialism of the Prussians, but that it was dominated and, in fact, directed by that moral and religious idealism which had so strongly impressed all good observers, such as Bergson or Bourgeois, and of which the highest exponent is the farmer of the great agricultural regions of the Middle West—a noble type, who today is the most ardent supporter of "a fight to a finish."

The English and the French have conceived one for the other an esteem, a friendship which is daily increasing. Nevertheless, by reason of the very marked personality, which is of ancient date, of the English, there is often a barrier between us which does not exist in the case of ourselves and the Americans.

It is somewhat difficult to explain the cause of this condition of things, save, perhaps, that it is one of the corollaries of the law which has ruled the formation of the American, who is one of the most composite and yet cosmopolitan persons in existence, but who, nevertheless, is easily recognizable at first sight.

I saw yesterday an American unit in which men of very varied origin abounded—French, Polish, Czech, German, English, Canadian, such their names and other facts revealed them to be. Nevertheless, all were of the same or, at any rate, similar type, a fact due apparently to the combined influences of sun, air, primary education, and environment. But one was not long in discovering that the intelligence of each and all had manifestly a wider outlook than that of the man of single racial lineage and of one country in particular, as is likewise the case with respect to the intelligence of the traveler compared with that of the stay-at-home.

However that may be, the American soldier, as a fact, comprehends what is required of him with a remarkable rapidity which surprises his instructors, possessing both the will to learn and the facility to acquire. If I may believe good judges who have observed them, they pick up what they have to learn almost too quickly, and it is necessary at times to persuade them that it is not sufficient merely to know how to do a thing, but that mastery in performance can only be arrived at by prolonged practice of that which one knows.

Of course we all knew what the boys would do when they got to the front, but it is agreeable to know that others have an equally strong faith in the American soldier, for the writer declares:

I run no risk in predicting that the day when those who have the decision in such matters send American divisions to sectors at the front in the faith that they are instructed in practical tactics and ready to take their

place in the fighting-line, they will at once prove their value, and little time will elapse ere these young fighters—infantry, artillery, aviators—very healthy, very sturdy, and alert all of them—become seasoned soldiers.

The general impression which one derives from a visit to an American camp is that of solidity. Physically the American is a compound of lime and grit. Often there is something of the young lad in the English soldier, even when he is of a ripening age. The American soldier is a man even in his first youth. It does not seem, if one observes him, as if the muscles could be tender, the limbs more supple, the whole frame more hardened by exercise, or that the nerves could be steadier. The framework is certainly stronger than that of the average man. He is like a house the framework of which is iron instead of wood.

A uniform complexion, almost bronze, with nothing in it of lilac or roses, helps to give an impression of irresistible strength. The "corporate" look, as Taine would say, is deep-set in a nature richly productive.

Meticulously careful in his person, the American, like the Englishman, is a tidy creature and a lover of water. Before they could establish a regular water-supply at their camp or cantonment they brought barrels of water to make up the deficiencies of partly dried-up or exhausted springs and brooks. They attend not merely to their own quarters and keep them in a condition of irreproachable cleanliness and order, but also to the villages and communes in which they sojourn. Immediately on arrival the Americans thoroughly clean up the villages, which, though they charm the visitors by their quaint beauty, fill them with uneasiness because of their lack of cleanliness.

## Provision Prices in Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkong market as compiled on June 25, 1918.

Butcher's Meat	
Beef	per lb. 14-20
Mutton	" 14-20
Pork	" 25-30
Veal	" 25-30

Fish	
Bream	per lb. none
Cod	" 14-18
Mandarin	" 20-40
Mackerel	" 14-16
Pomfret	" 14-16
Salmon	" 16-18
Samli	" 40-50
Soles	" 14-16
Whitebait	" none

Game, Poultry and Eggs	
Deer	each 60-90
Duck	per doz. 15-17
Eggs	per doz. 22-25
Fowl	each 70-81
Geese	" none
Hare	" none
Partridge	" none
Phasian	" none
Pigeons	" 15-18
Plover	" 16-18
Quail	" 12-14
Snake	per lb. 35-40
Turkey	each none
Teal	" none
Wild Duck	" none
Wild Pigeons	" none
Woodcock	" none
Wild Geese	" none

Fruit	
Apples	per lb. 10-12
Oranges	" none
Ebananas	" 10-12
Cherries	" none
Cocoanuts	each 15-18
Chestnuts	per lb. none
Figs	per doz. none

Grapes	
Lemons	each 7-8
Lichees	per lb. 15-20
Mangoes	each 5-10
Mangosteens	per doz. 40-60
Melons	each 2-4
Oranges	per lb. 15-20
Peaches	" 6-8
Peanutbolls	per lb. 8-10
Plums	" 8-10
Pumpkins	each 15-25

Pineapples	
Pears	per lb. 12-15
Strawberries	" 20-25
Walnuts	" 10-12

Vegetables	
Artichokes	each 6-8
Asparagus	per doz. 20-30
French Beans	per lb. 5-6
Broad Beans	" 2-3
Beetroot	per bunch 2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb. 7-8

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung	
Date	From
June 25	Hongkong
June 11	Manila
June 15	Japan
June 18	Ningpo
June 18	Chinwangtao
June 29	Chefoo
June 11	Hankow
June 18	Tsingtao
June 25	Japan
June 10	N. S. Island
June 10	Dalny
June 17	Chinwangtao
June 26	Japan
June 27	Kohoku Maru
June 28	Japan
June 29	Hankow
June 15	Japan
June 18	Japan
June 25	Japan
June 28	Hankow
June 29	Dalny
June 29	Hongkong
June 11	Dalny
June 15	Japan
June 22	Swatow
June 27	Hongkong
June 27	Chefoo
June 15	Chinwangtao
June 11	Chinwangtao

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Cabbage	
Carrots	each 3-4
Cauliflower	each 10-15
Celery	per bunch 2-3
Egg Plant	per lb. 6-8
Green Corn	each 2-3
Leeks	per bunch 3-4
Mushrooms	per lb. 80-1.00
Onions	per lb. 2-3
Parsnips	per bunch 3-4
Potatoes	per pic. \$1.40-\$1.60
Peas	per lb. 3-4
Radishes	per bunch 1-2
Spinach	per lb. 2-3
Tomatoes	15-18
Turnips	per bunch 2-3

Grain and Flour	
Flour American	per 50 lbs. \$5.50

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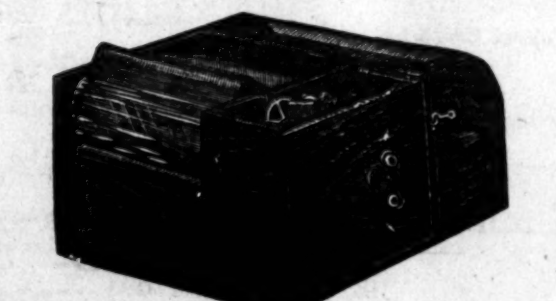
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Furnishings	Optical Goods
Trunks and Bags	Clocks and Watches
Furniture	Electrical Novelties
Haberdashery	Crockery
Footwear	Etc., Etc., Etc.

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## SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line)									
STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	4th	Fast	Local	Fast	Express	Local
SHANGHAI	dep.	7.55	9.30	9.40	12.45	16.25	17.15	23.00	
SOOCHOW	dep.	8.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.05	
WUSU	dep.	10.31	12.24	13.41	16.54	19.27	20.25	2.10	
CHANGCHOW	dep.	8.06	11.22	12.08	15.08	17.45	18.25	3.10	
TANYANG	dep.	8.16	12.02	14.11	16.16	17.41	18.25	3.10	
CHINKIANG	dep.	8.16	12.02	14.11	16.16	17.41	18.25	3.10	
NANKING	arr.	11.19	14.16	16.30	19.20	19.50		6.50	

Nanking To Shanghai North—Down									
STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	4th	Fast	Local	Fast	Express	Local
PEKING	dep.	7.20	8.00	11.45	14.20	16.35	23.00		
TIENTSIN	dep.	8.00	10.10	13.30	16.04	18.16	1.00		
CHINKIANG	dep.	8.26	10.50	14.12	16.41	18.53			
TANYANG	dep.	7.00	10.24	12.18	16.08	17.59	20.20	3.06	
CHANGCHOW	dep.	8.15	11.28	13.36	16.50	18.29		4.11	
WUSU	dep.	8.35	10.58	12.32	14.54	17.01	19.21	5.12	
SOOCHOW	dep.	8.35	10.58	12.32	14.54	17.01	19.21	5.12	
SHANGHAI	arr.	12.15	10.15	14.30	17.50	19.00	21.07		7.00

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE)									
STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	4th	Fast	Local	Fast	Express	Local
WOOSUNG	dep.	6.50	8.30	10.30	12.30	14.30	16.30	18.30	20.30
SHANGHAI	arr.	7.25	9.05	11.05	13.05	15.05	17.05	19.05	21.05

## SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE									
STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	4th	Fast	Local	Fast	Express	Local
Shanghai North	dep.	7.35	9.00	10.00	14.50	15.50			
Jessfield	dep.	7.51	9.16	10.23	15.06	16.06			
Sicowan	dep.	7.58	9.23	10.38	15.13	16.18			
Lungwa Junction	dep.	8.15	9.40	10.53	15.30	16.29			

ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP" MAIN LINE									
STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	4th	Fast	Local	Fast	Express	Local
Zahkou	dep.	6.30	7.55	8.30	12.40	13.40			
Hangchow	dep.	7.00	8.30	9.00	13.10	14.10			
Changchow	dep.	8.04	9.48	10.10	14.20	15.20			
Yehak	dep.	8.41	10.31	10.50	14.39	15.39			
Kashui	dep.	7.15	9.28	11.22	14.10	15.10			
Sungkiang	dep.	7.48	9.53	11.55	14.48	15.48			
Lungwa Junction	dep.	8.15	10.47	12.59	15.08	16.08			

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE									
STATIONS	Local	Express	Fast	4th	Fast	Local	Fast	Express	Local
Konzenchiaio	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35		
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50		
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00		
Zahkou	arr.	9.40	12.10	14.55	17.25	19.00			



## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 29, 1918.  
**Money and Bullion**  
 Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate: 111 1/2 = Tls. 49.48  
 @ exch. 7.39 = Mex. \$122.75  
 Mex. Dollars Market rate: 72.575  
 Silver Gold Bars: 875 touch Tls. 285  
 Copper Cash: per tael 1905  
 Sovereigns: buying rate.  
 @ 4/8 1/2 = Tls. 4.27  
 @ exch. 7.29 = Mex. \$5.58  
**Peking Bar**  
 Native Interest: .07

**Latest London Quotations**  
 Bar Silver: 485d.  
 Bank Rate of Discount: 5%  
 Market rate of discount:—  
 4 m/s. .... %  
 4 m/s. .... %  
 4 m/s. .... %  
 Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.  
 Ex. Paris on London: Fr. 37.25  
 Ex. N. Y. on London: T.T. \$4.76  
 Consols: 111 1/2

**Exchange Opening Quotations**  
 London: T.T. 4/8 1/2  
 Demand: 4/8 1/2  
 India: T.T. 313  
 Demand: 313  
 Paris: T.T. 37.25  
 Demand: 37.25  
 New York: T.T. 111 1/2  
 Demand: 111 1/2  
 Hongkong: T.T. 70 1/2  
 Demand: 70 1/2  
 Japan: T.T. 47 1/2  
 Demand: 47 1/2  
 Batavia: T.T. 213 1/2  
 Demand: 213 1/2

**Banks Buying Rates**  
 London: 4 m/s. Cds. 4/10d.  
 London: 4 m/s. Docy. 4/10d.  
 London: 4 m/s. Cds. 4/10d.  
 London: 4 m/s. Docy. 4/10d.  
 Paris: 4 m/s. 665  
 New York: 4 m/s. 150

**CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE**  
**RATES FOR JUNE**  
 Hk. Tls. 5.93 @ 4/8 1/2  
 1 @ 621 France 6.92  
 1 @ 1083 Gold \$1  
 1 @ 481 Yen 1.38  
 1 @ 15 Rupees 1.32  
 1 @ 1000 Roubles 1.50  
 1 @ 1.50 Mks. \$1.50

## Piece Goods and Yarn

Messrs. Ibert & Co., write as follows in their report for week ending June 28:  
**Piece Goods**  
 Business has again been of the dull and possible character and quite without any particular feature to comment upon. It would be superfluous to refer once again to the internal conditions of the country which are the cause of the long continued stagnation in trade, and which at the moment appear likely to continue indefinitely.

The shortage of shipping forecasted in our issue of March 1 is now materializing, and the number of steamers available for the China route during the next few months is so small that any further substantial increase to our present stocks of piece goods may be regarded as practically impossible. Although an advantage to importers in this respect, there is a corresponding disadvantage accruing to China, in as far as her already heavily reduced export trade will suffer in proportion.

Gray Shirtings 3/4 lbs.—No private transactions have come to our notice but there was a rather better feeling at the auctions.  
 9 lbs. to 11 lbs.—Buyers have confined themselves to taking small lots of favorite choice of 10 lbs. amongst which the following are reported: Fished at Tls. 5.75, Rabbit and Moon at Tls. 5.50 and Flower at Tls. 5.30. Auction goods realized better prices on the whole, and the heavy shirtings recovered most of the ground lost last week.

12 lbs. 36 inches—A moderate business in made public in the following: Soldier and Red Cock at Tls. 8.75, Blue Round Dragon at Tls. 8.00 and Soldier at Tls. 7.66.  
 White Shirtings—Prices remain unchanged but the River markets have shown a little more interest in fresh purchases and the following have come to light: Red Large Dog at Tls. 9.25, Small Dog at Tls. 9.00.

## The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at  
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## WILL FLOAT RAIDER SUNK IN SOUTH SEAS

Steamer Equipped For Salvaging Leaves United States To Raise Seeadler

San Francisco, June 16.—The German raider Seeadler, which was sunk in the South Seas, is to be refloated. A steamer equipped for salvaging left an American port some time ago. She will also try to raise another steamer sunk nearby. The Seeadler was run ashore and set on fire by the crew but is not damaged seriously.

## BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$540
Chartered	271
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurance	
Canton	\$325 B.
North China	Tls. 125 B.
Union of Canton	\$750 B.
Yantai	195
Far Eastern Ins. Co.	Tls. 21 1/2 B.
Ltd	
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	\$123 B.
Hongkong Fire	\$320 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 138
Indo-China Def.	135/- B.
"Shell"	Tls. 22 B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 40
Shanghai Tug (f)	
Mining	
Kalping	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Oriental Cons.	375.00
Philippine	\$2.00
Raub	\$21 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$125 1/2 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 119 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 19 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 70 B.
Hongkong Wharf	\$84 1/2 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 70 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 70 B.
Wellington Land	Tls. 12 B.
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	Tls. 50
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cottons Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 180
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 197 1/2
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 130 B.
Oriental	Tls. 51 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 139 1/2 B.
Kun-Yi	Tls. 14 B.
Yangtzeppoo	Tls. 8.10 B.
Yangtzeppoo Pref.	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	\$81 B.
Green Island	\$6.85 B.
Langkats	Tls. 141 S.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 65 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holt	\$14 S.
Lewellyn	\$30
Langs, Crawford	\$80.00
Motrie	\$31
Watson	\$5.10 B.
Weeks	\$13 1/2
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 5 1/2
Amherst	Tls. 0.27 1/2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 24
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 0.70
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2 B.
Butte	Tls. 0.70 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.02 1/2
Chempedak	Tls. 9
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Dominion	Tls. 5 B.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 6.10
Java Consolidated	Tls. 16 1/2
Kamunting	Tls. 5 1/2
Kapala	Tls. 0.50
Kayan	Tls. 37
Kota Bahru	Tls. 11
Krookwek Java	Tls. 4 B.
Padang	Tls. 16
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 11 1/2
Permatia	Tls. 5
Rapah	Tls. 2 1/2
Samangas	Tls. 0.24
Seelke	Tls. 0.65 B.
Semambu	Tls. 6
Senawang	Tls. 1.05
Shanghai Kiebang	Tls. 0 1/2 B.
Shanghai Malay-pref	Tls. 0.70
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 7
Sungai Duri	Tls. 1.05
Sua Manggis	Tls. 9
Suai Kalantan	Tls. 3 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.75
Taipung	Tls. 0.50 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1 B.
Tebong	Tls. 0.90
Uluori	Tls. 12
Ziangbe	Tls. 2 1/2
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 140 B.
Cult Dairy	Tls. 101 B.
Shal Elec. and Ash	Tls. 64 1/2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 64 1/2
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 31 1/2 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shal Telephone	Tls. 74 1/2
Shal Waterworks	Tls. 105
S. Sellers, S. Sales, B. Buyers	

Local Yarn.—Our market for local spinnings continues on the easy side and sales are most difficult to effect. Buyers depressing the market whenever they see an opportunity. As going to press there are indications of an improved tone. A few sales are reported as follows:

12's—300 Bales Two Cocks at Tls. 119.00 reported to be of low quality. 100 Bales Anchor at Tls. 133.00, 250 Bales Teenkwan at Tls. 135.00, 100 Bales President Chop at Tls. 138.00.

14's—300 Bales Anchor at Tls. 135.00 to Tls. 136.00, 400 Bales Four Hee at Tls. 139.00.

16's—400 Bales Wedding at Tls. 140.00, 20's—300 Bales Tramway at Tls. 147.00, 200 Bales Wedding at Tls. 150.00, 250 Bales Five Men at Tls. 153.00, and 250 Bales Men and Goats at Tls. 152.00.

Indian Yarn.—A few hundred bales have changed hands as below, with very little change in price:

No. 10's—50 Bales Central India at Tls. 135.00, 75 Bales Family at Tls. 132.50, 100 Bales Connaught at Tls. 130.50, 100 Bales Vase at Tls. 134.50, 100 Bales Sorab at Tls. 132.00 and 200 Bales Swadesth Kuse at Tls. 135.50.

Japanese Yarn.—These spinnings have improved somewhat, in sympathy with the home market, and the following sales are returned:

No. 12's—50 Bales Woman at Tls. 148.00-148.50, 200 Bales Blue Fish at Tls. 149.50, 300 Bales Three Horses at Tls. 147.50 and 200 Bales Standing Horse at Tls. 147.00.

No. 20's—500 Bales Man and Fish at Tls. 151.00-151.50.

## Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the month of June, 1918, and for six months ended June 30, 1918, with figures for the corresponding periods last year:

June, 1918 June, 1917  
 Gross Receipts.....\$1,811.59 129,668.53  
 Loss by currency depreciation.....30,535.61 28,846.86  
 Effective Receipts 104,276.08 100,821.72

Percentage of loss by currency depreciation.....24.06 23.70  
 Car Miles run.....333,163 342,784  
 Passengers Carried 6,179,542 5,937,399

6 Months 6 Months ended 30th June, 1918 June, 1917  
 Gross Receipts.....\$1,811.59 129,668.53  
 Loss by currency depreciation.....30,535.61 28,846.86  
 Effective Receipts 634,348.61 610,293.16

Percentage of loss by currency depreciation.....23.45 23.53  
 Car Miles run.....1,998,287 2,010,924  
 Passengers Carried 37,050,770 35,416,761

## ADVANCE OF SHIPPING VALUES STAGGERING

In 1914 7,500-Ton Steamer Was Valued At \$300,000—Advanced To Million

Beginning with the early years of the United States the prices of tonnage fell steadily until 1905, when a new vessel of about 7,500 tons capacity was worth in the neighborhood of perhaps \$200,000. In 1906 there was an improvement in the general trade of the world, with the result that ships advanced slightly in value, but this was offset by an over-production, so that by the middle of 1908 a record low price of about thirty dollars a ton was reached in Great Britain. This condition continued until near the middle of 1910, when prices improved and by the end of 1912 they had nearly doubled, or in other words fifty dollars a ton was being asked. Another depression set in at the end of that year, which continued to the middle of 1913.

At the end of 1914, when the war had been in progress five months, a 7,500-ton steamer was worth \$300,000. By June, 1915, her value was over \$400,000, and by September of that year, it had risen to over \$450,000; by December another leap brought her value to \$725,000. With the wholesale requisitioning of tonnage early this year, there was a slight decrease in the value of tonnage, but a 7,500-ton vessel could not be purchased for much less than \$1,000,000. At present private ownership is an impossibility, at least in Great Britain and the United States, where practically all the overseas shipping has been commandeered and all yards are working for the government.

## ROOSEVELT GRIPS THE HAND OF TAFT

Diners in Chicago Hotel Cheer As The Ex-Presidents End Six-Year Quarrel

SLAP EACH OTHER ON BACK

Colonel and His Visitor Talk Half Hour at Table While Crowd Looks On

Chicago, May 28.—Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft shook hands and slapped each other on the shoulder in the dining room of the Blackstone Hotel tonight and a fashionable company rose and cheered. The only two living ex-Presidents then sat down together at Colonel Roosevelt's table and talked earnestly for a half hour, oblivious of the other diners who stopped eating to watch the two guests. The Colonel continued eating while he talked and Mr. Taft learned over from time to time to emphasize a point, a characteristic of his, while Colonel Roosevelt nodded violently in assent.

The temperamental differences of the two men reached the climax here six years ago in the temporary wreck of the Republican Party, and the reconciliation occurred not five blocks from the Oldisleum, the scene of the convention of 1912, which swept President Wilson into the chair. Once as they talked today the Colonel pounded the table and leaned over with a bellicose air that was accompanied by a smile, and Mr. Taft laughed and nodded.

Mr. Taft arrived at the Blackstone from St. Louis shortly after 8 o'clock this evening and was informed at the desk that Colonel Roosevelt was at dinner. He thanked the clerk, turned without a word and walked rapidly up the steps from the lobby to the entrance of the dining room. He stood for the fraction of a second to locate the Colonel, who sat at a little table on the other side of the room. Then he moved rapidly across to him.

Their Meeting Cordial  
 Colonel Roosevelt, intent on his meal, was apprised of the visitor's approach by the stillness that marked Mr. Taft's entrance. Looking up he saw the friend of former years almost upon him. He stiffened in surprise, then flung his napkin down and rose. He met Mr. Taft's handshake with one that equaled it. Mr. Taft's left hand flew to the Colonel's shoulder, a gesture which the Colonel returned.

The two men stood for most of a minute shaking hands vehemently and slapping each other on the back. The crowd went wild, and a cheer went up that startled them. They looked at each other and smiled and bowed to the other diners. Then Colonel Roosevelt indicated the vacant chair opposite him, and both men sat down for their chat. And thus a six years' war was brought to a dramatic close.

Both men were reticent as to the things discussed in their meeting. Colonel Roosevelt, with the famous smile that radiates his happiness, and maybe a trace of nervousness, refused to pose for a photograph, and consented to give a statement saying: "It was a great and pleasant surprise. Mr. Taft learned I was in here and came to see me. We had a very delightful half hour together. I was delighted to see him again. He is looking better."

When the Colonel was asked to pose, he replied: "Why, I should say not. You fellows have got enough pictures of me to use for all occasions."

Colonel Roosevelt left at 9 o'clock tonight for the West. Mr. Taft, in his room, seemed pleased, but not perturbed.

Taft Glad To See Colonel  
 "I was very glad to see Mr. Roosevelt," he said, and smiled. "This is the first opportunity I've had to do so since Mayor Mitchell gave his dinner to General Joffre. Let's see—there's about eight months ago. I did not see him then, as I had to leave hurriedly to catch a train. Colonel Roosevelt looks fit after his serious illness."

Mr. Taft laughed heartily when asked to tell the gist of the conversation. "I should say not," he answered. "We just talked over things generally."

The recent illness of Colonel Roosevelt brought back to the memory of both men their old friendship. Mr. Taft wrote letters, which the Colonel answered gratefully, and the way was paved for this evening's reconciliation.

Mr. Taft will leave tomorrow night for Yale to clear up some details in preparation for a year's leave of absence from the university, during which he will devote his time to the nation's interest as Chairman of the War Labor Board.

So far as is reported, Colonel Roosevelt saw none of his Chicago friends who are recognized locally as Roosevelt stalwarts at all times. As 9 o'clock, in the ballroom of the Blackstone, he talked to 400 persons. The meeting was known as a session of the "War Service Editorial Conference." J. A. Hall presided. Admission was by invitation. The Colonel talked for an hour and a half. The conference was supposed to be private.

## WITHDRAWING TANKERS FROM PACIFIC OCEAN

Oil Consumers Must Give Statement Showing Why They Don't Change To Other Fuel

Seattle, May 10.—Pacific Northwest Oil consumers who cannot exchange to coal must submit to Mr. R. M. Folsom, San Francisco, Pacific Coast Federal oil director, by June 10, a statement giving the nature of the business and the reasons for not changing, according to a telegram received today from Mr. Folsom at the offices of the Washington State Fuel Administration here.

We are advised that a large number of tankers are to be withdrawn from the Pacific Ocean for Atlantic service within six months," the telegram said in part. "This will necessitate changing of Northwestern industries to coal wherever possible regardless of cost."

## Democracy's War vs. Domestic War

George Washington hasn't reached the front yet, but he is down at Camp Pike, Mississippi, getting ready to do his bit. When George was drafted—by the way, George is a young colored person of Vicksburg—he really had no grievance against the Kaiser, in fact, he was not of a bellicose nature anyway, except in the quiet of his own home, and there the odds against him were pretty heavy, for Martha—that's his wife—weighs nearly two hundred pounds, while George might be counted as a featherweight. But like all the boys who are responding to Uncle Sam's call he is coming on, is George. In fact, to judge from a letter which he

writes from camp he is developing such a streak of fighting blood that Martha is fearful she may not be able to maintain her prestige when he comes marching home again. So the other day she consulted with Sheriff Frank Scott as to the best means to be employed in getting a good safe divorce from George, and the Vicksburg Herald says: Martha said she and George did not always get along well together, and the only thing kept her from getting a whipping from him was that he was a "trusty little nigger" and he just could not "outfit" her. But Martha said George had "writ" she don't want no "little scrubby nigger" whipping her.

Along with other news it contained the following startling information: "Them white folks here put some strup in my arms from the blood of a mad bull and a game chicken that will make a nigger fight a cannon, and I is already feeling like fighting even if they say it takes six months to make a nigger real mad at de 'hunnie', dat's what they call them folks we niggers are going to fight for democracy. When I comes home wid that fighting blood in me, if I finds out you ain't been doing right, watch out for George; and I knows how big you are." Martha wants Mr. Scott to get her a divorce from "dat nigger" or else get her some of "dat strup," as she don't want no "little scrubby nigger" whipping her.

## AMUSEMENTS

## THE VICTORIA THEATRE

PRESENTS  
 On July 2nd, 3rd and 4th  
 The Famous Player Film Co. masterpiece, in Five Parts

## "THE DAUGHTER OF MACGREGOR"

An absorbing tale of Scotland and America with

Valentine Grant

ALSO SHOWING  
 Paramount Pictograph

"Colonel Heeza Liar, Hobo"  
 Cartoon Comedy

and  
 "When Samuel Skidded"  
 Comedy

## Olympic Theatre

PROGRAMME  
 For July 2nd, 3rd and 4th.

SHOWING

A powerful photo drama that moves from the South African Wilderness to the drawing-room of English society.

## "THE PLOW GIRL"

WITH  
 MAE MURRAY

On Friday, July 5th.

## "MOTHERS OF LIBERTY"

BABY MARIE OSBORNE  
 "The Sunshine of the Screen"

In  
 July 1st, 2nd and 3rd.

BUBBLING WELL

Her best picture in many a day.  
 Pathe Gold Rooster Play in 5 parts.

Also  
 Comic and Scenic Films  
 Commenting at 9.15 p.m.

## ISIS THEATRE

TONIGHT  
 FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN and BEVERLY BAYNE

In  
 "The Great Secret"

The Serial of the Century. Adapted and directed for the METRO programme

By CHRISTY CABANNE  
 Showing

Episodes 13 and 14 (4 parts).

Tonight Showing also  
 The Thrilling Story in 2 parts

"BLOODHOUNDS OF THE LAW"

On Thursday, 4th July.  
 The Intensely Emotional Drama

"THE STOLEN HEIRESS"  
 Exclusive to this Theatre.

## APOLLO THEATRE

"The Home of Beautiful Pictures"  
 TONIGHT

The charming and original Pathe Photo Play

## "THE VENUS OF ARLES"

One of those delightful subjects that one anticipates with pleasure from the Pathe Studio. An original plot and acted with one of the best casts possible to secure.

Pathe's British Gazette—Round Yellowstone Park  
 LONESOME LUKE

on  
 "HIS HONEYMOON"

One of those screamingly funny Rolin Films—All laughs and smiles.

THURSDAY NEXT  
 GLADYS HULETTE "Everybody's Favourite"

## "A CROOKED ROMANCE"

A clever, brilliant and attractive five-part Pathe Gold Rooster film.  
 STORY.....SPLENDID  
 SCENERY.....SPLENDID  
 ACTING.....SPLENDID

in fact  
 IT'S A "SPLENDID"  
 GOLD ROOSTER FILM  
 Pathe Gold Rooster plays drive dull cares away.

## VERDUN GARDEN

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To-Night To-Night  
 GREAT MUSICAL CONCERT

THE FAMOUS  
 MOSCOW TRIO







## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 19	—	San Francisco	Shimo Maru	Jap.	Alexander
July 20	—	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
July 20	—	San Francisco	Manila Maru	Jap.	P.M.S.S. Co.
July 21	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 21	—	Seattle, etc.	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.
July 21	—	Vancouver	Key West	Br.	C.P.R.
Aug. 15	—	Vancouver	Attal Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Aug. 15	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Equador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 17	—	San Francisco	Siwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Aug. 19	—	Seattle, etc.	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
Sept. 14	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.
Oct. 5	—	Vancouver	—	—	—

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 3	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 3	—	Mot, Kobe & Osaka	Chikuzen Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 5	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Chikuzen Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 6	—	Mot, Kobe & Osaka	Takekuma Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 10	—	Mot, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 12	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Tategami Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 13	—	Mot, Kobe & Osaka	Oni Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 13	—	Kobe	Sado Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

—	—	Marseilles	Saigon Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
—	—	Liverpool, etc.	Tamba Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
—	—	Marseilles	Shokwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
—	—	Port Said	Ezan Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
—	—	London, etc.	Kamakura Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 2	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangtan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 2	4.00	Hongkong and Canton	Sunkiang	Br.	B. & S.
July 3	—	Hongkong	Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 3	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 3	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 4	—	Foochow, H'kong & C'ton	Sunkiang	Br.	B. & S.
July 4	—	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 5	7.00	Swatow	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
July 5	1.00	Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
July 9	—	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
July 9	—	H'kong & Canton	Sunkiang	Br.	B. & S.
July 16	—	Hongkong	Chicago Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
July 16	—	Swatow, K'lung, Takao	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
July 18	—	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.
July 20	—	Hongkong	Key West	Br.	C.P.R.
July 23	—	Hongkong and Manila	Siwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 27	—	Hongkong and Manila	Equador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 2	noon	W'wai, C'fao & T'atin	Shanghai	Br.	B. & S.
July 2	3.00	Hankow and Dairen	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
July 2	6.00	Taiwan and Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
July 3	—	Chinwangtao	Upolu	Jap.	K.M.A.
July 3	—	Chefoo and Tientsin	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 3	—	Tientsin	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 4	8.00	Newchwang	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
July 4	10.00	W'wai, C'fao & T'atin	Shanghai	Br.	B. & S.
July 5	10.00	W'wai, C'fao & T'atin	Shanghai	Br.	B. & S.
July 15	—	T'atin, Dairen, T'iao	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

July 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
July 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
July 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
July 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tehsing	Br.	M.O. S.S. Co.
July 3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nagasaki	Br.	B. & S.
July 3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
July 3	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Waiha	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
July 4	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
July 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
July 5	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.

\*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

## Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 1	— Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
July 1	— Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.
July 1	— Japan	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 1	— Hongkong	Sunkiang	Br.	B. & S.
July 1	— Hankow	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
July 1	— Hankow	Nagankin	Br.	B. & S.
July 1	— Delpy	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 30	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangto	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 30	Chefoo & Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 30	Seattle, etc.	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 30	Foochow	Tai-shun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 30	D.L. Swatow, H'kong, C'ton	Wongan	Br. & S.	J.M. & Co.
July 1	D.L. Swatow	Holhow	Br. B. & S.	
July 1	3.00 Vladivostok	Penza	Russ.	R.V.F.
July 1	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Taihsing Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
July 1	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co.
July 1	M.N. Hankow etc.	Kiangshin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 1	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
July 1	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Sidwo, tons 2571, Capt. Sellar, will leave on Tuesday, July 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Chungking, Capt. J. Maithrel, will leave on Tuesday, July 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents Tel. No. 77.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co's Str. Tafoo Maru Capt. S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from N.K.K. Footing wharf on Tuesday, July 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Nankin, Capt. J. Maithrel, will leave on Tuesday, July 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents Tel. No. 77.

## For Southern Ports

**HONGKONG & CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sunking, Capt. H. Trowbridge, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, July 2, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

**NINGPO.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, July 3, at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

**FOOCHOW.**—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Wednesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunking, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, July 4, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

**SWATOW.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow Capt. R. J. Cain, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, July 5, at 7 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

**SWATOW.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tamsui Capt. J. S. Dowell, will leave on Saturday, July 6, at 8 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents Tel. No. 77.

**HONGKONG.**—The Str. Chicago Maru, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepooh wharf on July 15, at 3 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at — on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

## For Northern Ports

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shangkang Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, July 2, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

**TIEN-TSIN and DAIREN.**—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepooh wharf on Tuesday, July 2, at 3 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 2 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

**CHINWANGTAO direct.**—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Upolu July 2. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. Central 1115.

**CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.**—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. W. S. Ross, will leave on Tuesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, July 4, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

**NEWCHWANG.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Wenchow, Capt. A. McDowell, will leave on Thursday, July 4, at 6 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents Tel. No. 77.

**WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & AN-TUNG.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Capt. Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, July 6, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

**TAKOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.**—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. Manila Maru, Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on July 27. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular to Invoices must accompany to U.S. A shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs Jetty at — on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

## Mail Notices

## MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. July 2  
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—  
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru July 19  
Per C.P.R. s.s. E. of Japan July 20  
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela July 20  
MAILS DUE  
From U.S. and Canada:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta Maru July 7  
Per C.P.R. s.s. E. of Japan July 7

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.  
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Loen Yi, Nankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, &c. but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIEN-TSIN (and Peking via Tientsin).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON S.S.—Suiyang, Sunking, Sunkiang, Yingchow, Sunkiang and Kailong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with services to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m. The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, &c. see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the Under-Secretary, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, R.C. Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

Freight: Telephone No. 77. Passage: Telephone No. 401.

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S.S. ECUADOR ..... Aug. 17	S.S. COLOMBIA ..... Aug. 24

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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"COLUSA" 16,000 tons	"SANTA CRUZ" 15,000 tons
AMERICAN REGISTRY	
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)	

For Colombo via Singapore and Ceylon	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. SANTA CRUZ ..... AUG. 10	S.S. COLUSA ..... AUG. 7
S.S. COLUSA ..... Oct. 19	S.S. SANTA CRUZ ..... Sept. 25

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI  
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE	AMERICAN LINE
For Marseilles "SAIGON MARU" (8,000 tons) Capt. S. Kondo, arr. leave.	Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama and Victoria or Vancouver, B. C. For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash. "MANILA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, July 26, July 27 "ALTAI MARU" (15,000 tons) Capt. —, Aug. 13, Aug. 15 For Hongkong "CHICAGO MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito, July 15, July 16 CHINA COASTING LINE For Tientsin and Dairen "KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, June 29, July 2 For Tientsin, Tientsin and Dairen "KEELUNG MARU" (1,959 tons) Capt. S. Imai, July 13, July 15 For Fuzhou, Fuzhou (Formosa) and Takao "KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, July 14, July 16 The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the Principal Ports in Japan. For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:— H. SHIMAMURA, Manager, Union Building, 4 The Bund. Tel. Address: SHOEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4234, 4235.

## JAMES MAGILL &amp; Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.  
Furniture and Cables Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers  
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.  
Telephone 1845 83, Szechuen Road

CANADIAN PACIFIC  
OCEAN SERVICES  
LIMITED  
PACIFIC SERVICE

## QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE  
via VANCOUVER

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

## SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

For Vancouver via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	For Hongkong
Empress of Japan ..... July 29	Empress of Japan ..... July 9
Monteagle ..... July 31	Monteagle ..... July 18
Key West ..... Aug. 15	Key West ..... July 26
Empress of Japan ..... Sept. 14	Empress of Japan ..... Sept. 3
Monteagle ..... Oct. 5	Monteagle ..... Sept. 21

\*Monteagle calls at Moji

†Key West. Cargo only.

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELERS' CHEQUES SOLD  
Accepted for full face value in every city in America.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to

G. M. JACKSON  
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.  
Tel. Central 152.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to

L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,  
Corner Peking and Tuen Ming Yuen Roads.  
Tel. Central 131.

## T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

## SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

SHINYO MARU	22,000 tons for San Francisco	July 19, 1918
KOREA MARU	20,000 tons for San Francisco	Aug. 16, 1918
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 tons for San Francisco	Aug. 30, 1918
TENYO MARU	25,000 tons for San Francisco	Sept. 5, 1918
SHINYO MARU	22,000 tons for San Francisco	Oct. 6, 1918

## FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

KOREA MARU	20,000 tons for Hongkong	Aug. 3, 1918
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 tons for Hongkong	Aug. 10, 1918

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.



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# Business and Official Notices

## Chinese Government Railways Joint Notification

The undermentioned Railways have sustained heavy losses since the arrangement for payment of goods freight with certain percentage of Peking notes of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications. The Government issued 7th year national loan bonds for the sole purpose of redeeming Peking notes of the two banks which in course of time will all be converted into cash money. The undermentioned Railways hereby beg to notify the public that they have decided to adopt the same system as carried out by the Peking-Mukden Line and under approval of the Ministry of Communications have decided to commence from the 10th July, 1918, that all goods, freight and other receipts with the exception of passenger and baggage rates which will remain as heretofore shall be collected in full amounts in cash only.

Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration.  
Peking-Hankow Railway Administration.  
Peking-Suiyuan Railway Administration.

## NOTICE

**Dissolution of Partnership**  
I, LINTON HENRY STEWARD, hereby notify the Public that as from July 1st, 1918, I have withdrawn from the Firm of GIBSON & STEWARD, 8-A Peking Road, Shanghai, and have no further interest or connection with same as from this date.

## PAR NERSHIP

**Notice of Retirement**  
NOTICE is hereby given that LINTON HENRY STEWARD has retired from the Firm of GIBSON & STEWARD, 8-A Peking Road, Shanghai, as from the 1st of July, 1918.

All debts due to and owing by the Firm of GIBSON & STEWARD as from the date aforesaid will be received and paid by the undersigned, by whom the business of the said Firm will be carried on under the same style and Firm as heretofore.

Dated this First Day of July, 1918.  
RICHARD RAYNER GIBSON,  
Shanghai.

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway  
Administration  
Notification No. 280.

## INVITATION OF TENDERS

Tenders which will be opened at 3 p.m. on the 10th day of September, 1918, are hereby invited for the supply of 12,200 Charcoal Iron Boiler Tubes for Locomotives. Tender forms attached with drawing and full particulars may be obtained on payment of a sum of \$5.00.

(sd.) S. C. SHU,  
Managing Director.

Tientsin, June 27th, 1918.

## Star Garage Company NOTICE

The undersigned, having sold the above Garage to Captain James Edwin Inch, is no longer responsible for any debts or liabilities incurred by it from and after this date.

All past creditors of the Star Garage Company are requested to present their accounts to the undersigned, for payment on or before the 15th of July, 1918, after which date the books will be closed.

A. COHEN.

Shanghai, July 1st, 1918.

## Notice of Removal

I have this day removed my offices to 125 Szechuen Road.

J. O. ANDERSON.

1st July, 1918.

## BILL SMITH

says:

FOR THE  
SUMMER  
MONTHS  
ALWAYS  
USE  
REYNELL'S  
HIRANO  
WATER

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.  
Sole Agents

Wholesale Hardware Merchants,  
Building Contractors—  
Engineers' Supplies.

11284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI.

Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and  
Green Wire Cloth.

17997

## W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS ESTABLISHED 1895)

11229 BROADWAY & 411 SICHUAN ROAD, SHANGHAI

Stocks of  
Metals, Hardware and Sundries.

Contractors to  
GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, ETC.

## TYPEWRITERS

(Fully Guaranteed)



Underwoods  
Remingtons  
Royals  
Oliviers  
L. C. Smiths  
Selected Machines for Schools \$70 to \$80

\$50.00 to \$165.00

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

4 Canton Rd., Shanghai.

4778

## Your Next Storage Battery

should be a —

Prest-O-Lite  
Service Station And Sole Agents for China  
The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

## MAISON CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUSHELING WELL ROAD, (OPPOSITE HANG LOOSE)

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions.

Telephone Central 8829

## YAMAROVKA

Mineral Table Water

SOLE AGENTS: R. MARTENS & CO., LTD. No. 1 THE BUND.

## St. George's Cinema

Bubbling Well.

On Friday, 5th July, 1918.

A Repeat Exhibition

of the

British Official War Films

Comprising

British Naval Air Fighters,

Campaign in Mesopotamia,

Troops in Palestine,

etc., etc., etc.

BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S

Admission:

Boxes \$12.00

Reserved Seats 1.50

Unreserved 1.00

Commencing at 9.15 p.m.

Star Ricksha Company

The public are hereby notified that the above Company is no longer connected with the Star Garage Company and is under an entirely different management.

A. COHEN,  
Proprietor,  
Star Ricksha Company.

Shanghai, July 1st, 1918.

18678

## TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nien-yun, 676 Y Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Regulars must be called for

## APARTMENTS

### WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.

Telephone North 482.

### No. 8 Quinsan Gardens

To let with board comfortable furnished rooms with every convenience. Excellent cuisine, accommodation for table boarders. Terms moderate. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

### Oriental House

31 Boone Road

Two front large rooms, and one back, with bath attached also a small room, facing garden, hot water, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress.

Telephone North 1102.

18497

## CENTRAL DISTRICT: To let,

one large double bedroom with bathroom attached, terms moderate.

Also vacancy for one or two table boarders. Apply Mrs. Benn, 9 Hankow Road, Flat 18.

18540 J.12.

## HOUSES WANTED

WANTED: Small 4-roomed house, Western district of French town, from 1st August. Full particulars and rental. Apply to Box 31, THE CHINA PRESS.

18570 J.2.

## GODOWNS WANTED

WANTED to rent, godown or building with about 2,000 square feet of floor space for light manufacturing. Location not important but should be near tram line. Cheap rent for floor space the principal consideration. Reply to Box 18, THE CHINA PRESS.

18545 J.2.

## SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Stenographer and typist, speedy and accurate, for work in office, on afternoons only 2-6 o'clock. Apply to Box 30, THE CHINA PRESS.

18588 J.2.

WANTED: Steno-typist for general office work by American Import and Export firm. Apply to Box 19, THE CHINA PRESS.

18546 J.2.

## APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, from 5-8 rooms in North European section. Apply to Box 3, THE CHINA PRESS.

18597

WANTED: By Englishman, furnished bed-sitting room with bathroom and verandah, or small flat. Hongkong or Central district. No boarding house need apply. Address to Box 25, THE CHINA PRESS.

18554 J.2.

WANTED—Cool room, with or without board, located in town, for immediate occupation by young American. Please reply stating terms to Box 74, THE CHINA PRESS.

18597

WANTED quiet unfurnished flat, three rooms and bathroom with kitchen, in vicinity of Quinsan Gardens, by permanent resident. Can give references. No boarding house need apply. Please send particulars to Box 407, THE CHINA PRESS.

18597 J.2.

## EDUCATIONAL

YOUNG Russian lady, living in the Hongkong district, wishes to take English conversation lessons with a young English lady. Apply to Box 2, THE CHINA PRESS.

18552 J.2.

PRIVATE lessons in English by certificate holder. English lady teacher. Reasonable terms. Apply to Box 28, THE CHINA PRESS.

18597 J.12.

## Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: One fine toned violin with case. Apply Box No. 36, THE CHINA PRESS.

18587 J.2.

FOR SALE: One Henderson Motorcycle and Sidecar, with electric horn, lights, speedometer, etc., included. Machine in excellent running order. Trial by appointment. Apply Box No. 37, THE CHINA PRESS.

18587 J.2.

FOR SALE: Roger side-car, in good order, with new tyre, best offer accepted. May be seen by appointment. Box 32, THE CHINA PRESS.

18576 J.2.

FOR SALE: One Indian power-plus motor cycle with side-car in almost new condition. Owner buying motor car. Apply to Box 33, THE CHINA PRESS.

18576 J.2.

WANTED a second-hand high speed marine motor between 20 and 60 h.p., preferably four cycle, four cylinders, to be installed in a small hydroplane. The motor must be complete and in good condition. Send offers to Box 26, THE CHINA PRESS.

18566 J.2.

WANTED 200 boiler tubes, each 13' long x 3 3/4" External Diameter. Offers and terms to Box 27, THE CHINA PRESS. Will the local agents of the Sterling Boiler Co. communicate with this address and oblige.

18566 J.2.

STAMPS for sale, a fine collection of over 1,500 stamps (owner collecting for 15 years). Can be seen by appointment. Apply to Box 13, THE CHINA PRESS.

18597 J.2.

MATTRESSES — PILLOWS — BOLSTERS and other upholsteries need to be re-stuffed, re-covered, re-upholstered, etc. See Y. K. Shen & Son, Furniture, 1710, Bubbling Well Road, Telephone 1710.

18597 J.2.

Advertisements will be found on Page 10

Page 10

## Fourth of July

## GRAND BALL

## CREST HOTEL

6 Siccawei Road

11 p.m. Admission \$3.00

